The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7392. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP ASSURED—THE CONTEST FOR STATE TREASURER—PROBABLE CANDIDATES—ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES IN LANCASTER—WHAT WILL BE DONE REGARDING THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., May 25.—While no one can say that everything has been "cut and dried" for the Republican State Convention to-morrow, yet public sentiment is so pronounced, and is so clearly reflected by the delegates, that there is no doubt whatever concerning the action of the body.

In the first place it is conceded by everybody that Gen. John F. Hartranft will be again named for the office of Governor, which he has filled with such credit to himself and the State for the past two and a half years. If anybody ever thought of disputing his claim to the nomination the idea was long ago abandoned, and he has from the commencement been practically without an opponent. There will be no name but his before the convention, and he will be nominated not only without the formality of a ballot, but with marks of enthusiasm which no other name in the State could call forth. The only other place on the ticket is that of State Treasurer, and it is yet in doubt. On the first ballot the vote will be entirely complimentary, and will be very much scattered, almost every delegation voting for local favorites. The Philadelphians will vote for Mr. Wilener, the Treasurer of that city; Berks, for Charles B. McKnight, and other counties for various gentlemen, among whom may be named Andrew Stewart, Jr., J. Dawson Coleman, E. R. Meyer, E. C. Wilson, Col. Wallace, and Messrs Wolf and Linn.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

After the first ballot, however, all these will be dropped, and the contest will lie between Henry Rawle, of Erie, and Butler H. Strang, of Tioga. The friends of each of these gentlemen are confident, but the general feeling seems to be that Rawle will be the candidate. It is asserted that he is the choice of Senator Cameron, and must therefore be named; but, however that may be, it is certain that he will be a creditable candidate and a strength to the ticket. It is conceded by even political opponents that his private character is unimpeachable, and all that can be said against him is that he is new to the politics of the State. That he is honest and capable every one admits, and that he will make a most excellent official no one denies. He is a man of immense wealth, which raises him above all temptation to in any way misuse the public funds, or repeat, even in the least degree, any of those exploits which have brought scandal upon the State. That such a man is the choice of Senator Cameron may be creditable to that politician, but can hardly be said to be a disaster to the Republican Party, nor to the State, if he should be elected. The party is furthermore fortunate in the fact that the chief opponent of Rawle is in every way equally acceptable. Mr. Strang has been a State Senator, long and favorably known in the politics of the State, and, should he be chosen, there would be no cause for regret. It is said that he is the anti-Cameron candidate, and that his defeat in the Convention will mean the continued supremacy of what some men call the Cameron Ring. If there is any such thing as this ring, the general opinion is that it will not do much damage so long as it forces such men as Hartranft and Rawle upon the party.

CAMERONISM IN THE CONVENTION.

With some such idea as this the convention will begin its work to-morrow, and it will complete its task without regard to what Senator Cameron does or does not wish. Indeed, Cameronism in this State in recent years seems to mean nothing worse than sensible politics. Three years ago it meant Hartranft; now it is said to mean Hartranft and Rawle, and everybody thinks that the party can stand a great deal of that kind of domination. In regard to the other and more important question of the third term, Cameronism means nothing, but the delegates mean something decisive. It has been impossible to find any division of opinion on this question. The most unequivocal resolution on the subject which gets before the convention will be the one adopted, but the usual parliamentary tactics will be employed to prevent any rash action. The general feeling is in favor of some such resolutions as were mentioned in THE TIMES this morning. The Kentucky resolution, they say, was not explicit enough, and that the utterance of this convention must be more distinct. There is no doubt whatever as to the sentiments of the delegates on this point, and hardly any as to the action of the convention. Hartranft himself asks a distinct repudiation of the third-term mill-stone, and his wish alone would be enough to secure it from the convention. There are, of course, some office-holders in the body, but they could not in any case stem the current, and, under existing circumstances, they will not attempt it. The session of the convention promises to be not only harmonious but enthusiastic. Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, will be temporary Chairman, and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana County, the permanent President. Both of these gentlemen are not only efficient presiding officers but eloquent speakers, and will add great *éclat* to the proceedings; these selections also render it certain that the session will be brief.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The body will meet in the morning, and after the temporary organization has been effected and the committees appointed, the usual recess will be taken. At the afternoon session the proceedings will probably be almost equally brief. The platform will be adopted, from all appearances, with little debate. Gov. Hartranft will be nominated by acclamation, and there will not be more than two ballots for Treasurer. The convention should, and probably will, end its labors in time for the delegates to take the early afternoon trains for their homes. There will, perhaps, be some little trouble in organizing the State Committee. But that is not a matter which need detain the great body of the delegates. Hon. Russell Errett, of Allegheny, who, for the past four years, has been Chairman of the committee, now retires by his own wish, and a new Chairman must be selected. Rumor has given the place to Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, but such a choice is not likely. By long established usage the Chairman of the committee is selected by the candidates on the State ticket and President of the convention. None of these gentlemen this year, it is declared, will consider Col. Mann for the place. This being the case, and rumor again saying that a Philadelphian is to have the position, Gen. H. H. Bingham has been named, but it can only be said in regard to this whole matter that nothing has been finally decided, and probably will not be until after the adjournment.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES.

Nearly all the delegates have arrived and this quaint and pleasant old city has rarely been so crowded as it is to-night. The trains from all directions during the day have come in over-freighted, and among the crowds are many of the most prominent Republicans in the State. With the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from the West came numerous attendants upon the Convention, conspicuous among them John Cessna and J. Donald Cameron, M. S. Quay, Allen Wood, William A. Yeakle, D. O. Hitner, and a large delegation from Montgomery County. In addition to these, however, many other delegates to the convention had arrived, among them those from Lancaster County, who were introduced to the strangers. By 3 o'clock nothing new was developed in the situation, except the continued arrival of delegates. Messrs. Strang and Rawle held their respective positions in the reading-room and corridor of the Stevens House, and their henchmen kept them supplied with all the available information; but both parties admitted that they could make no positive calculation of the result until after the arrival of the remainder of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg delegations. At 6 o'clock, the Hartranft Club arrived in a special train from Philadelphia, and from that moment the festivity of the occasion really commenced. They are going about to-night howling for Hartranft as though there was some need for their exertions.

THE LATEST.

Midnight.—There is no change in the political situation. The later hours say what the early evening said—Hartranft is to be the candidate for Governor, and Rawle for Treasurer. The applicants for a complimentary vote for the latter place multiply the last corrected list, which reads in this way: Peter A. B. Weidner, Philadelphia; G. D. Coleman, Lebanon; C. B. McKnight, Berks; E. H. Wilson, Indiana; L. D. Shoemaker, Luzerne; F. W. Mitchell, Venango; E. Y. Fahenstock, Adams; Charles E. Wolf, Union; John P. Linn, Centre; and Daniel Wallace, Lawrence. But notwithstanding this formidable array, to which there will doubtless be a strong reinforcement by noon to-morrow, when the conventions meet, it is almost certain that the nominee will be named on the second ballot, and that it will be Henry Rawle. The shout will then go out that Cameron has coerced the Republicans of Pennsylvania into taking his man, when the truth will be that they have taken, without reference to his desires, the strongest man who has consented to be a candidate.

Concerning the only other matter in dispute, which is the chairmanship of the State Committee, it can only be added that it is now between Hon. E. P. McPherson, of Gettysburg, and Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, either of whom will make a hot canvass, and be a credit to the party. The platform, it is decided, is to be comparatively short, and on the one important point is to be fully up to public expectation and the needs of the party. Diligent search among the delegates this evening was rewarded by the discovery of a third-termer. He is an office-holder and the editor of a country newspaper. He is grand in the solitude of his position.

THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ROAD ASK THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS A BILL INCORPORATING THEM UNDER THE NAME OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, May 25.—The first mortgage bondholders of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company have asked the Legislature to be incorporated under the name of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, and to-day a hearing was had before the Railroad Committee, and a bill presented. The first mortgages amount to $3,000,000, and the second to $2,000,000. Several towns, Middletown and Portland being the largest in interest, have pledged the second mortgages to a large extent, and by agents and attorneys have signed a formal agreement setting forth that a charter substantially conformable to the one presented will be satisfactory to them. Accompanying the bill for the charter is a plan of organization which covers the main points of the bill itself. This provides that the stock shall not exceed four millions, three millions to be preferred, for the principal of the first mortgage, and one million common stock, for equitable claims of the towns and others; all the stockholders to vote equally at all meetings, and have authority to mortgage not over two millions, of which five hundred thousand may be issued at once to pay off liens and complete construction and equipment of road. The balance is not to be issued without the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders; preferred stock to have seven per cent. dividends, and common the same after the preferred is earned, and all surplus to be applied for the benefit of the stockholders equally. It is thought the committee will make a favorable report on the bill.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS PREPARING TO TAKE PART IN THE CELEBRATION—REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND OTHER STATES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry, of this city, forty-five strong, under immediate command of Lieut. R. C. Gilchrist, and bearing the original flag of Col. William Washington's troop, borne at Eutaw and Cowpens, will sail on June 12 for New-York, en route for Bunker Hill. They will be accompanied by Col. F. Y. Simons, the commander of the organization, and several prominent Charlestonians.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Washington Light Infantry Corps, numbering about fifty muskets and commanded by Col. William G. Moore, will leave Washington on June 15, for Boston, to participate in the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

A BALTIMORE REGIMENT TO PARTICIPATE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25.—The only military organization from this city or State which will participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial will be the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guards, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The anniversary of the Missionary Union of all the Baptist Churches in the country was celebrated to-day in the First Baptist Church. After devotional services a Committee of Arrangements was appointed. The financial statement which was read shows the receipts during the year from all sources to be $241,970 61. There is a deficiency this year of $25,177 92, which, with an old debt, makes the balance against the Treasury $52,956 72. Mr. Barnas Sears was elected President; Revs. E. G. Robinson and G. W. Northrup, Vice Presidents; Rev. George W. Bosworth, Secretary. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Northrup, of Chicago. The annual meeting of the Board of Counselors of the American Baptist Educational Commission, and the meeting of the Women's Baptist Missionary Society, were held in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

AN EARLY MAIL TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE DEMAND FOR EARLIER MAIL COMMUNICATION—THE ADVANTAGE DERIVED BY THE EXPRESS COMPANIES FROM RUNNING AN EARLY EXPRESS TRAIN—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—NO RESULT THUS FAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The placing of an early mail on the line between New-York and Philadelphia has been for some time quietly but earnestly demanded by the business interests of both cities and of a very large section of the country besides. It is well known that a very fast train has been running from New-York for many months, on which express matter only is carried. It leaves New-York at 4 o'clock in the morning and reaches Philadelphia before 7. The New-York daily papers are delivered in Philadelphia before breakfast, but at a largely increased cost to the subscribers, because of the high rates of expressage which must be paid. Letters, of course, cannot be sent by express, and much correspondence in the early part of the day between the two cities, which would be transacted through the Post Office, has to be given to the telegraph companies, and is, of course, much more expensive and less satisfactory. Besides the needed postal facilities between the two cities, which an early mail would give, there is a large accumulation of mail matter from the East and North, which arrives in New-York after the dispatch by the night trains south, and which has to remain there till 9 o'clock the next day. The early dispatch desired would distribute this mail all over the Middle and Southern States several hours earlier than it is now distributed. The advantages of an early dispatch of mail from New-York would extend so far that an estimate of its value is impossible, but it must certainly be very great. New-York publishers especially would gain much, and their patrons more, by the delivery of all the morning papers on the day of publication over a much wider territory than can be reached under existing postal arrangements. Of course the express companies oppose the public demand, for they now have the control of the earliest communication, and it is, no doubt, very profitable. The train is run by the express company, the railroad furnishing only an engine and use of track, for which the sum of $150 per day is said to be paid. The Postmaster General would be glad to dispatch a mail from New-York by this train, but cannot, and it seems impossible to effect any arrangement without action by Congress. Gov. Jewell yielded to the repeated demands, and opened negotiations with the railroad company early in April last, and a few days since received a diplomatic but decisive reply to his letter. The following is a copy of the letter written by direction of Gov. Jewell and the answer from the Assistant President:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1875.

Strickland Kneass, Esq., Assistant to President Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Penn.:

SIR: I would respectfully request of your company that it furnish the Post Office Department facilities for an early morning dispatch of mail from New-York, at an hour not later than 4 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia not latter than 7 A. M. This would give an outlet to all mail matter of the middle section accumulating in New-York, arriving by the late mails from New-England and the North, also that originating in New-York after the present night dispatches. It would give all business communications and other mail matter from the whole North-eastern section, mailed after the business hours of one day, a delivery before or during early business hours of the next day throughout the Middle States. It would give the Middle States, Maryland, and a great portion of Virginia and West Virginia, the New-York daily papers at an early hour the same day of issue. This latter is now done in great extent by private enterprise outside of the mails, at a great expense to the publishers, increasing materially their cost to the public.

Newspapers are defined by law and public sentiment to be legitimately and strictly "mail matter," and it is only by virtue of special enactment that they are at all allowed to be carried outside of the mails.

It is deemed to be the duty of this department to provide every possible means for the transmission and early delivery of all classes of mail matter.

There is a strong growing public demand for the facilities asked for, and this department would be derelict in duty should it pass it over in silence.

This dispatch from New-York would connect all mail trains out of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington, supplying an immense number of people, and a large section of country, accommodating business interests unsurpassed by any other section; and it seems that where such great results can be accomplished by such small means, there should be no refusal.

It is not asked that a postal car be furnished, but only facilities for the forwarding of mail in pouches, as there is ample time in New-York for all necessary distribution. It is the opinion of this department that the increase in the weight of mails transported, if this request is granted, will amply compensate for the additional accommodations desired. Comprehending fully the importance of a dispatch of mail at the hour named, its benefits to the public and indirectly to your company, and in view of the often repeated appeals, not only of the people throughout the sections named, but of the publishers and business interests of New-York City and Philadelphia, I earnestly request that you will furnish the necessary accommodations for carrying out the objects explained in this letter. It is especially requested that you give this your attention and a definite answer at the earliest date possible. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BANGS,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1875.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We have received and noted the communication of Col. Bangs asking our company to furnish the Post Office Department facilities for an early morning dispatch mail from New-York at an hour not later than 4 A. M., and arriving in Philadelphia not later than 7 A. M., and in reply state that at present there is no passenger train—or public train of any kind—passing over our lines between New-York and Philadelphia at the hours named. Therefore any services furnished at these hours would require a special arrangement, to be paid for as "special train service," and which this company will with pleasure furnish the department if you so desire. I would add, Sir, that there is now a special train that leaves New-York for Philadelphia at 4 A. M., (not noted on the public schedules,) but as this company furnishes only the engine and use of track for this train, the question as to transporting the mail thereon does not rest with this company. Very respectfully,

STRICKLAND KNEASS.

This answer seems to leave the department powerless to proceed further. It means in plain terms that the road will run an early post train from New-York for the department on the same terms as for the express people. But there is no authority in law to pay for carriage of the mails in this way. The amount of compensation would be dependent upon the weight of mail matter, and the expenses of the train would probably be paid by it. But the road will take no risk, and the department has no authority to hire special train service. The negative result thus far can hardly be regarded as final, however, since the growing public demand must soon force either the Pennsylvania Company or Congress to provide the service asked for.

THE NEW NEWSPAPER POSTAGE LAW.

The law in relation to the prepayment of the postage on newspapers at the office where published, which came into operation Jan. 1, will materially reduce the income heretofore derived from that source. From estimates made on results already known, it is thought that not more than one-half the amount will be realized from the postage on this class of matter that was received under the old law. The law is quite effective in its operation, but the rates are so much lower than heretofore that the proceeds will be reduced about fifty per cent. It is acknowledged to be a great saving in the manner of collecting the postage, dispensing with a large amount of clerical labor, and is also thought to be very satisfactory to both publishers and subscribers, and it is a question with the department whether it is not wise to let the law remain as it is, despite the deficiency, rather than make any recommendations to Congress toward a change.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

The six seceding Indians, led by American Horse, have stuck by the Washington House all day, and have doggedly refused to leave. At 9 o'clock to-night, however, a strong pressure was brought to bear on them by Dr. Saville and Dr. Daniels, with Saville's half-breed interpreters, and after an hour of earnest discussion, they all consented to return to the Tremont House, and, packing up their blankets, pipes, and trinkets wended their way over at about 10 o'clock. It is hoped that harmony will pevail hereafter. The determination of the Government to pay none of their bills at the Washington House, and to treat with none of the seceders, probably had much influence in bringing them back. The President has arranged a meeting with them to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the White House, at which he proposes, it is said, to make a proposition to them in relation to the business for which they are here. The talk will be a plain one, and it is thought that both parties will understand each other better at its close.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A DANGEROUS SUNKEN ROCK.

Mr. Gershom Bradford, Assistant, United States Coast Survey, reports the discovery inside of Blunt's Reef, off Cape Mendocino, Cal., of a sunken rock with six feet on it at mean low water. There is no kelp about it, and its summit is only from two to three feet in diameter, the soundings almost instantaneously deepening to nine and fifteen fathoms on all sides. This rock lies one and seven-tenth miles south-west three-quarters west from the light-house on Cape Mendocino. The ranges are: The centre of the southern slope on Sugar Loaf Rock (half-way between summit and base) on with the light-house and the point of land at Centreville, half-way between a small rock inside of False Cape Rock and the point of land at False Cape, which latter is on with the outer edge of the wood at the point of land at Centreville. The character of the danger, with others already established, and the possibility that more may exist, renders the navigation between Blunt's Reef and Cape Mendocino extremely hazardous, and should not be attempted unless in charge of a skillful local pilot. Vessels bound around Cape Mendocino should pass two miles to westward of Blunt's Reef. The dangers of Cape Mendocino are characteristic of several points on the coasts of California and Oregon, and until full surveys are made and sailing directions given, vessels should not attempt a passage inside of the outlying rocks, and should give the latter a good berth.

THE GRADUATING-CLASS OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The annual examination of Cadet Midshipmen at the Naval Academy will not take place this year until the 10th of June, and will close about the 20th, after which time the graduating class will be granted a brief leave of absence, preparatory to being ordered to sea, and the other classes will go on the usual practice cruise on the Constellation, now being prepared for sea at Annapolis. The First, or graduating class this year consists of thirty two members. The examination of applicants for admission will commence on the 21st of June, and continue till about the end of the month. About seventy-five applicants will be examined.

EXTRA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have notified the Post Office Department that they will despatch the steam-ship Colorado from San Francisco to China and Japan on the 15th of June. The regular steamer will leave on the 1st of June, and this is an extra service.

LARCENY FROM THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

Dr. J. L. Frensley was arraigned at the Police Court to-day on a charge of stealing several bank notes from the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, in which he was a messenger. He was convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment in jail. He took an appeal, and was released on bail for a hearing in the upper court. He was also convicted of the larceny of a ruler, pencils, rubber bands, a sponge, and envelopes, and for this was fined $10 and costs. He told the officer while under arrest that he was not aware of doing anything wrong in taking a few articles of stationery from the Treasury to his room for private use, as most of the clerks were in the habit of doing so.

THE ASSISTANT ASTRONOMER OF THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

Mr. Janney, geologist, in charge of the Black Hills exploring expedition, in speaking of the resignation of Assistant Astronomer Cleveland Newberry, merely says it was in consequence of ill health. Mr. Newberry imagined he had been poisoned by arsenic.

THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS BUILDING.

Work has been resumed on the east wing of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments. The construction of this building, which was formerly under the office of the Supervising Architect for the Treasury Department, has been transferred to the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Gen. Babcock will push the work forward this season as rapidly as possible

NAVY ORDERS.

The United States steamer Colorado, which recently arrived at Hampton Roads, from the North Atlantic Station, has been ordered to transfer a portion of her crew to the practice-ship Constellation, at the Naval Academy and then proceed to New-York.

DESERTIONS AND RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

A statement prepared at the War Department shows the number of desertions and re-enlistments in the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the ten months of the present fiscal year, ending April 30, 1875, as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Desertions from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874, 3,838; desertions from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 768; total, 4,606. Re-enlistments from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874, 450; re-enlistments from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 249; total, 699. For the ten months of the present fiscal year, ending April 30, 1875—Desertions, 1,721; re-enlistments, 1,779.

THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,722,861; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,695,000; coin, $92,062,067, including $20,414,300 in coin; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal revenue receipts were $152,990, and the Customs, $415,398.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROPS AND BREADSTUFFS MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON, May 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says the drought has been felt in France, and a poor yield is probable. This, coupled with the appearance of the grasshoppers in the United States, will make low rates of short duration, notwithstanding the Continental markets are down sixpence to a shilling.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 25.—The House of Commons this afternoon, by a vote of 206 to 81, resolved to adjourn over to-morrow, (Derby Day.)

THE LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE REVIVAL.

LONDON, May 26.—6 A. M.—The *Post*, reviewing the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, expresses the opinion that the religious revival will have little permanent effect.

The weather this morning is fair, and it promises to be favorable for the great event at Epsom.

PROCESSIONS IN HONOR OF THE POPE'S JUBILEE FORBIDDEN.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Government, fearing a disturbance, has forbidden processions in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

ARREST OF A MAN IN VIENNA WITH A PROPOSITION TO ASSASSINATE BISMARCK IN HIS POSSESSION.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Vienna says that a person has been arrested in that city, who was bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for 1,000,000 florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

FRANCE.

THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE NEW COMMITTEE OF THIRTY CHOSEN—GAMBETTA AMONG THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

PARIS, May 25.—The Assembly to-day elected thirteen members of the new Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the present Constitution. Among them are MM. Laboulaye, Cézanne, Ricard, Ferry, and Picard. The seventeen other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received an absolute majority. Among the candidates were M. Gambetta and two Deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places on the committee.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NISMES.

PARIS, May 25.—Mgr. Plontier, Bishop of Nismes, is dead.

[Right Rev. Claude Henri Augustin Plontier, was born at Ceyzerieux, (Aim) in France, on the 2d of March 1813, and, after holding minor ecclesiastical positions was appointed Vicar General of the Diocese of Lyons. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nismes. He acquired a high reputation as a preacher, and was known as an ardent supporter of the extreme Catholic party. At the Vatican Council of 1869-70 he opposed the claims of the Gallican Church, and was one of the most zealous upholders of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff.]

GERMANY.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS CONVENTS PASSED BY THE PRUSSIAN UPPER HOUSE.

BERLIN, May 25.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the bills for the suppression of convents and relative to the administration of Church property.

BELGIUM.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED IN ITS CORRESPONDENCE WITH GERMANY—THE DUCHESNE INVESTIGATION.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany.

The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne.

The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German Ambassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive and nothing has been discovered beyond the letters, which are already known, and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

THE VATICAN.

FIVE ITALIAN PRELATES TO BE CREATED CARDINALS AT THE NEXT CONSISTORY.

ROME, May 25.—In the Consistory to be held on June 24, Monsignori Pacca, Vitelleschi, Simeoni, Antici-Mattei, and Serafina, Bishop of Viterbo, will be created Cardinals.

His Excellency, Cardinal McCloskey, is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory, to choose his title.

The Pope was ill yesterday and is not well this morning. On Saturday last he received as usual many deputations.

THE REPORT OF THE POPE'S ILLNESS DENIED.

LONDON, May 26—5 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome pronounces the London *Standard's* report that the Pope was seriously ill unfounded.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

A PARTIAL HEARING IN THE CASE OF THE MUTINEERS AT THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT.

LONDON, May 25.—William Smith, the American seaman who was one of the three mutineers on the American schooner Jefferson Borden, was up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day for a hearing in his case. He said on examination that the Captain of the schooner frequently ill-treated the crew; that the food furnished them was bad and insufficient, and that they were often required to work from thirty-six to forty-six hours on a stretch. Smith was unable to proceed further in his statement, owing to illness, and the hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when it is expected the other prisoners will be in attendance.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE BARK JAMES CONDIE STRANDED AND REPORTED BURNED BY NATIVES.

LONDON, May 25.—Information has been received here that the bark James Condie, from New-York, for Yokohama, went ashore at Wangi Wangi. The crew were saved. A steamer had gone to the bark's assistance, though it had been reported it had been burned by the natives.

THE MOUNTAIN FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 25.—The heavy rain which has fallen for over eight hours has completely quenched the flames in the lumber region and in all parts of the county. The rainfall extends over the entire county. Its beneficial effect is already seen in the increased stimulus vegetation has received, as well as the extinguishing of the late disastrous forest fires.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS STOLEN IN NEW-YORK ARE RECOVERED IN PHILADELPHIA—THE SUPPOSED THIEF ON HIS WAY TO THIS CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Yesterday Detective Riley, of New-York, arrived here with a letter of introduction to Chief of Police Jones from Superintendent Walling. Riley wished assistance to recover goods stolen from New-York some time ago. He succeeded in obtaining possession of a quantity of furs stolen from L. Zechiel's store, No. 532 Broadway, New-York, in February last. The goods were traced to the auction store of Shannon & Cleveland here, who said they were sent there to be sold by the commission firm of Abendroth & Shuff, of this city. These parties were in turn visited, and said a man representing himself to be C. P. Franklin had sent the goods to them to be sold. They also informed the officer that they had more goods stored in Sansom street from the same party. The store-room was searched, and $2,000 worth of fur capes were found which were stolen from Zechiel, between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of cutlery which was taken from Twaits & Deplanque's store, No. 117 Chambers street, New-York, on the 4th of November, 1874; $1,000 worth of silver-ware stolen from Baldwin's, No. 7 Dye street, was found also. The boxes in which the goods were contained had express marks showing they had been shipped from New-York. Chief Jones sent the goods back to-night. Riley and Detective Tryon arrested Franklin in West Philadelphia, and he will be taken to New-York.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

FRESH SEIZURES—VINEGAR FACTORIES WITH COMPLETE DISTILLING APPARATUS—CHANGES IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a telegram from St. Louis announcing the seizure by revenue officers of two large vinegar factories with complete distilling apparatus in operation.

A telegram from Chicago to the Revenue Office says that Gauger John W. Hood has been arrested and held in $5,000 bail, charged with conspiring with a whisky firm to defraud the Government.

Supervisor Rowell, at Cincinnati, telegraphs that he has seized the distilleries of Home & Hubbell and A. Mann & Co. Two Gaugers are implicated, and they will be dismissed from service.

William Meredith has been appointed Storekeeper for the First Missouri District, and Linden A. Smith Ganger for the same district.

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers were dismissed to-day: George J. Jennings, William A. Williams, and Charles H. Davis, of the First Ohio, and H. C. McMullen, of the First Illinois District.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 25.—The Collector of Internal Revenue of this district to-day seized and libeled sixty-one barrels of whisky in the house of H. H. Mette & Sons, of this city, purchased by them of G. Beusberg, of St. Louis. Mette & Sons are believed to be innocent holders, having purchased in good faith.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE NORTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE "FRATERNAL RELATIONS" QUESTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church South, reconsidered. A resolution was adopted recommending the ministers generally to pray and lead their churches to pray for the avertion of the impending grasshopper plague in the West. The remainder of the morning session was occupied in considering the report of the standing Committee on Home Missions.

THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY APPROVE THE ACTION OF THEIR COMMITTEE AT BALTIMORE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the special committee to whom was referred the matter of the friendly relations between the Northern and Southern Churches, reported that, while they greatly regretted the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily indorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

ST. LOUIS LADIES TO TAKE PART IN THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Lindell Hotel last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E. G. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, President of the Woman's Centennial Executive Committee, with a view of determining what action shall be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial celebration. Mrs. Gillespie, in a few remarks, stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickinson, a member of the Missouri Centennial Executive Committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, inviting earnest action and co-operation in the celebration of the nation's anniversary. An Executive Committee of 125 of the most prominent ladies in the city, headed by Mrs. Gen. Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LEASE OF THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH PROPERTY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—It is authoritatively stated by the *Evening Traveller* that the lease of the property of the Franklin Telegraph Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was on Saturday last annulled and canceled by agreement of the parties thereto. This action replaces the lines of the Franklin Company between this city and Washington, and also the exclusive connection with the new ocean cable at Rye Beach, N. H., in the hands of its former managers. The petitions of the stockholders for the appointment of a Receiver and a sale of the property, in consequence of alleged frauds on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which owns a majority of its capital stock, will be heard before Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court, on Friday next.

ITALY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Secretary of State sent to the Interior Department to-day a letter from Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome, inclosing a communication from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing the determination of the Royal Government to take part in the Exhibition of 1876, to be held at Philadelphia, and the appointment of a commission for that purpose. A royal decree was published in the *Official Gazette* of April 25, announcing such determination.

MINERS RESUMING WORK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 25.—Messrs. Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s collieries, at Mahanoy City, resumed operations yesterday. The workmen went in at a twenty per cent. reduction on the basis of 1874 for one month, after which a new and permanent arrangement will probably be made. The fact that over 100 miners applied for work above the necessary force needed speaks favorably and hopefully for an early resumption in the entire anthracite regions.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

BOSTON, May 25.—Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of Mable Young, was arraigned to-day. A person who passed the Warren Street Church about the hour of the murder identified Piper as the man he saw clambering from a belfry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The prisoner confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but maintained his innocence.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 25.—The men employed in outside work at the Wanamie Mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company have been assaulted and driven away during the past two days, and the authorities have been asked for protection. The opinion that the strike is nearly at an end is growing among all classes. It is predicted that the miners will resume about the 1st of June, at the reduced rates.

A MONUMENT TO MASONRY.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.

INCEPTION OF THE PROJECT OF BUILDING A MASONIC HALL IN 1843—ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUND—PLANS OF THE FRATERNITY—PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THE TEMPLE FINALLY BEGUN IN 1870—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE—COMPLETION OF THE WORK—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—ITS ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATIONS—THE APPROACHING DEDICATION.

Among the latest additions to the beautiful buildings of New-York is the one which has been recently completed by the Masonic fraternity as a fitting home for the highest body of brethren of the mystic tie in the State. It stands on the north-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and to the advantage of its location are added the attractions of unusual size and rare architectural beauty. It is fitting that a building to be occupied by the ancient and honorable order, and to be filled with the mysterious symbols of the craft, should be of the rarest beauty; and especially is the elegance of design and perfection of finish appropriate, when the history of the scheme is considered. The project is thirty odd years old, and its history an interesting one. From the small beginning of the single silver dollar cast on the altar of his lodge by Greenfield Pote, a brother whose family was dependent on the labors of his hands, to the magnificent result shown in the massive granite building, the cost of which is not exactly known outside of the brotherhood, but which cannot be less than $1,000,000, the work has gone on until the time has almost come for the dedication of the Temple.

As will be seen by the description of the building, the utmost care has been taken to make it in every respect worthy of being the home of the Grand Lodge, and to serve as well the ultimate aim of the fund which has been so patiently and persistently gleaned and so jealously guarded for over thirty years. Nothing within the resources of modern building science has been omitted that could in any way add to the permanent nature or safety of the Temple, while in elaboration of detail and rich harmonious decoration there is probably no rival building in America. The plan which has been so carefully cherished by the craft for a generation has had no unworthy result. Of the ultimate purpose of the fund it is not now time to speak fully, but no little of the interest of the approaching dedication attaches because of the fact that the entire receipts from the hall are to found and support a Masonic asylum.

The ceremonies of dedication will undoubtedly be more imposing than anything ever seen among the Masons of America. On the 2d day of June it is thought that 25,000 Masons will form in line in the grand procession which will parade the streets of New-York, and martial music will lend inspiriting influence to the scene. Honored guests of the fraternity from Europe and from many sister States will be present in great numbers on the occasion, and the memorable event will not lack any element of attractiveness which the most studious care can provide. No such occasion is recorded in the history of Masonry, and the story of the hall and asylum fund and of the noble building will be read with interest by all.

BIRTH OF THE PROJECT.

THE FREEMASONS WISH TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR DEVOTION TO THE SPIRIT OF THEIR FRATERNITY—A "HALL AND ASYLUM FUND" DECIDED UPON IN 1843—THE FIRST MEMORIAL TO THE GRAND LODGE REGARDING IT—THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER CONTRIBUTES ONE SILVER DOLLAR—ONE OF THE REJECTED PLANS FOR CARRYING OUT THE WORK.

Members of the Masonic craft, when relating the history of the effort which began in 1843, and which has culminated in the building of the Masonic Temple on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, say that it has arisen from a desire of the society to devote its time and means to an object which shall prove a monument to it. Such an object is deemed to exist in the plan on which the "Hall and Asylum Fund" has been founded. It was thought that the great need of the fraternity was a demonstration to the public as well as to themselves of their capacity for great deeds, and their devotion to the spirit of fraternity which binds them together and induces each to make sacrifices for the general good. One of the prominent objects of the association is that of furnishing aid and protection to those of the order who have become enfeebled by age or sickness, and to the widows and orphans of the members laid low in death. These objects have been, after a manner, united with the great work which now approaches completion. Feeling the need of some such general manner of doing a work which was quietly going on in hundreds of lodges and thousands of households, and in order that the energies of every Mason might be strengthened by unison of aim, the last generation of Masons in the State of New-York laid the foundation of a fund which should be devoted to the endowment of an asylum where every one having a legitimate claim on the benevolence of the society might be cared for in the amplest manner without feeling that the aid extended was charity, or partook of the nature of the help to be obtained at the public institutions, but was the response to a legitimate demand made by those who were entitled to it. The question of the investment of the fund was settled before the fund was established. It was determined, and the wisdom of the decision has never been questioned, to invest it in real estate in New-York City which when secured and paid for, should be as secure as any material property can ever be, and should forever produce an income for the maintenance of the asylum which it was proposed to found. This plan having been discussed and settled upon in consultation, the following memorial was presented to the Grand Lodge of the State at its annual meeting in 1843:

MEMORIAL TO THE GRAND LODGE.

R. W. and W. Brethren:

The subscribers deeply impressed with the desire of placing our institution in a position of permanent honor and usefulness, most respectfully present for your consideration, the necessity of taking immediate and active measures for raising a fund sufficient to accomplish the following objects:

First—The erection of a hall in the City of New-York for the Grand Lodge and other Masonic bodies.

Second—The founding of an asylum for worthy decayed Masons, their widows and orphans.

For the accomplishment of these noble purposes we invoke your honorable body to use your influence with the brethren of this State, by sending forth a suitable appeal to their liberality, and by appointing proper agents to solicit and receive contributions.

In testimony of our sincerity and confidence in the ability of the fraternity in the State of New-York, we ask your acceptance of our subscriptions in cash, and promise to pay annually hereafter until the works be completed, something toward the necessary fund.

It is our desire, if the Grand Lodge accept of our offering, that the fund thus raised be carefully invested by the Trustees of the Grand Lodge, and preserved for the especial purpose above set forth, until the Grand Lodge shall decide that a sufficient fund has accumulated for the completion of the first object, to wit: the erection of a Grand Hall, free from incumbrance, after which the same means to be continued, until the second object can be, in like manner, put in operation.

This document was drawn up by the late R. W. Bro. James Herring, and the original is still in the possession of his son, W. Bro. Fred. W. Herring. It is unquestionably the beginning of the fund. Accompanying it was a subscription list of more than one hundred masons, who pledged them selves to the payment of about three hundred dollars. The first subscriber on the list who paid the amount he had pledged was Greenfield Pote, who was for many years Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge. He paid to the fund one silver dollar. The erection of a hall in New-York City is stated in the memorial as the first object of the fund. The choice of a location was governed by two considerations. In the first place, according to an agreement made by the society in 1827, the Grand Lodge was to be held in the City of New-York, and as the hall was to be appropriated to the use of the Grand Lodge, and to the preservation of the archives and records of that body, no other place could have been selected, and the matter was thus settled without discussion. But the second reason, although not necessary to the choice, was hardly less potent. Such a building as the hall was from the first designed to be would be vastly more productive of revenue if located here than if in any other part of the State. The asylum would be sooner and better endowed by the rental of the hall. The erection and endowment of the asylum, though placed second in order in the memorial, and in order of accomplishment, is in reality the prime object of the fund. It is made dependent on the building and revenue of the hall, because of the calculation that the constant revenue of such a hall, increasing, as it is hoped, from year to year, will furnish an endowment for the asylum which shall of itself satisfy the demands of that institution without the necessity for any contribution or assessment on the lodges or members of the fraternity throughout the State.

When the Grand Lodge received the memorial in 1843 it referred the document to a committee, of which the late William Willis was Chairman.

A TEMPLE DECLARED NECESSARY.

This committee reported the following resolution, and it was adopted by the Grand Lodge, which by this action indorsed the project, and has since furthered by its action as much as possible the condition of the fund:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York feels itself imperiously called upon by a sense of duty to itself to declare that a suitable edifice should be provided for its meetings and those of the subordinate lodges of this City.

Resolved, That after the debt due by the Grand Lodge shall be paid, the money arising from the registry fees and Grand Lodge certificates shall be vested in a fund to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable building for the use of this grand body.

Resolved, That the individual lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be solicited to give their aid, by subscriptions, to this object.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Grand Lodge to draft a circular to the lodges and brethren of this State, setting forth the objects herein specified, and asking their aid and co-operation.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Permanent Fund be authorized to take charge of the funds which have been, or may hereafter be collected, for the above purposes.

This was the origin of the fund. The project enlisted at once the sympathies of the fraternity, and many plans were proposed for a speedy realization of the object to be attained. Among others a plan was sketched out and printed on a handbill which was distributed among the members of the lodge. Only one copy of this is now known to be in existence, and that is in the possession of the Grand Master. It was not adopted, but some of its provisions are interesting. It begins as follows:

Plan for the erection of a Freemason's Hall in the City of New-York; and an Asylum for the aged Brethern and the widows and orphans of the fraternity of the State of New-York.

We, the subscribers, do agree to associate in the formation of a company for the purpose of erecting, in the City of New York, a Freemason's Hall for the accommodation of the Masonic Fraternity, with suitable apartments. And we severally agree to conform to the following articles of association:

First—There shall be formed a fund of $20,000 in shares of $10 each.

Second—The fund thus raised shall be used solely for the purpose of erecting in the City of New-York a Freemason's Hall, to be devoted to Masonic purposes and for forming an asylum for decayed Masons and the widows and orphans of the Fraternity of this State.

Third—Ten per cent. to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, twenty per cent. when $10,000 is subscribed, thirty per cent. in two months after the second installment, and forty per cent. when the whole amount of $20,000 is subscribed.

Fourth—The funds thus raised shall be placed under the control of a Board of Managers, to be chosen annually by the lodges in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, and by the Grand Lodge, and shall consist of one member from each subordinate lodge and five from the Grand Lodge, to be properly certified under the seals of the bodies they respectively represent; and should vacancies occur by death, removal, or withdrawal from the lodge, such vacancy may be filled by a new election or appointment by the lodge, to be certified as before.

Fifth—Each body represented in the board may subscribe for as many shares as they may direct through their representative.

Sixth—The Board of Managers shall never have power to contract any debt or obligation to pay money for the purchase of land, or the erection or fitting up of the Freemasons' Hall beyond the amount of money hereby authorized to be raised, viz., $20,000.

The plan as sketched in this document is composed of seventeen articles in all. Their nature can be estimated by the foregoing. Article 10 is also interesting, and, being brief, is added. It is as follows:

There shall no provision be made in the Freemasons' Hall for any tavern or house of refreshment.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

THE FIRST TRUSTEES OF THE FUND—OLE BULL AND OTHERS GIVE ENTERTAINMENTS FOR ITS ENLARGEMENT—THE LAND AT GRAND AND CROSBY STREETS PURCHASED—ABANDONMENT OF THAT PROPERTY—PURCHASE OF THE PRESENT SITE OF THE TEMPLE.

On July 9, 1846, the original subscription of $300 had been swelled by those Masons who had in three years become interested in the plan thus adopted and indorsed by the Grand Lodge until it amounted to $873 87, which had been paid to the Trustees and by them securely invested. From this time it increased rapidly, each year seeing larger additions than the preceding. From time to time artist members of the craft gave entertainments in behalf of the fund. Ole Bull, George Loder, William F. Brough, and others contributed in this manner very considerable amounts. Donations from individuals and the accumulation of interest joined with these contributions had in 1849 swelled the amount to $4,121 67. Nine years later, in November, 1858, the total amount—then $12,879 79—was transferred to R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, who was made, ex-officio, Treasurer of the fund. From this time stronger efforts were made to increase the amount, so that its application to the purchase of land would be justifiable. In 1859 a ball was given in aid of the fund, and over $2,000 was added to it. Ere this amount had fairly been invested, Edwin Forrest gave $500 to it, and this example was followed by the late George W. Ray, who left the same sum as a legacy to the fund. Rising thus rapidly, in May, 1860, the total amount on hand was $31,111 12, and in 1866 was $117,144 25.

It was then thought advisable to purchase land, and after realizing from their investments, the Trustees purchased for $120,000 the property on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, intending at that time to execute the first purpose for which the fund had been created, by erecting the proposed hall on that site. The entire amount of the purchase money and legal expenses attendant on the purchase of the property were paid in full within a year of this time, and the property was held clear of all incumbrances. The building which stood on the ground had been erected, and for many years used, for church purposes, and in the early part of 1867 a Masonic fair was held on the premises, which netted the handsome amount of $50,881 66. This addition to the fund, with the donations of the year, enabled the Trustees in their annual report of 1867 to make an exhibit of $207,694 04 on hand, including the real estate. The project of building on the Grand street site was entertained for a considerable time, but there was a strong feeling in the fraternity unfavorable to it. It was maintained that the situation was too far down town, and the desire to locate the hall in some more advantageous position was very generally expressed. The argument then was that it was better to have the hall in a location convenient to the dwellings of the City rather than in the business part of the City. These views prevailed, and in 1869 the Grand street property was sold at a net profit of $41,875 42 on the original investment. Donations continued to come in, and the accumulations of interest now amounted to a considerable sum each year. The fund thus added to had on May 31, 1869, increased to $334,729 01. A year later it was $381,013 31.

THE RECORD OF THE FUND COMPLETED.

During 1869 the enterprise of building the present Temple was begun, but before taking up that branch of the history, the clearest course of narration requires the completion of the record of the fund. In 1871 the annual report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures involved in the construction of the hall, which then amounted to $94,111 20, there was on hand in cash $21,761 91, making the total of the fund $455,873 11, including the $340,000 paid for the six lots which had been purchased at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, paid for in full, and held free of incumbrance. The annual report in 1872 showed $693,092 41 on hand, including the real estate with the amount invested in the Temple, and against this there was an indebtedness of $50,000 to the Union Trust Company, and of $146,500 to holders of Masonic Hall bonds. In 1873 the summary of the report showed $837,338 01 of assets, against $301,000 of liabilities, $200,000 of which was in the shape of Masonic Hall bonds.

During that year the "Roll of Honor," as the subscription list has been styled, footed up $25,000 in sums of from $5 to $100 each, and the donations received from bodies increased this to $70,000. A Masonic fair was held in Apollo Hall in that year, which was a remarkably brilliant affair, and netted about $50,000 to the fund. Last year a per capita tax on the Masons of the State was instituted, and the receipts from this source are about $45,000 a year. There is also a tax on lodges which brings in about $16,000. This tax is to be levied for five years from the time it was begun. The recapitulation of the Trustees' report last year (June, 1874) was as follows:

Six lots on corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue cost		$340,000 00
Invested in construction of Masonic Hall to May 30, 1874		591,325 22
Cash in banks		1,431 82
Total		$932,757 04
The Fund is indebted to Union Trust Company, (loan,)	$15,000 00	
National Trust Co., (loan,)	11,000 00	
Pacific Bank, (loan,)	14,000 00	
Holders of Masonic Hall bonds	220,500 00	
Holders of two-years notes	87,990 00	
Holders of five-years notes	4,220 00	
Total		$352,710 00

The next annual report will be presented on June 2, and its nature is unknown except to the Trustees.

GUARDIANS OF THE FUND.

The first committee appointed by the Grand Lodge in relation to the Hall and Asylum Fund was named immediately on the reading of the memorial in which the formation of the fund was first proposed. The committee was composed of R. W. William Willis, D. G. M., Chairman; R. W. John D. Willard, R. W. Richard Carrigue, R. W. James H. Rogers, and W. John Charles Alstadt. In 1844 the committee was composed of James Herring, A. H. Robertson, William Willis, J. H. Rogers, and John Horspool. The first report of the committee, which is incorporated in the published transactions of the Grand Lodge of 1847, is signed by James Herring, William Willis, John Horspool, R. R. Boyd, and J. Horton Rogers. In 1850 the committee was composed of N. N. Halstead, Chairman, Daniel Sickels, and Henry C. Atwood. In 1851 the same names appear, with the addition of Oscar Coles and Thomas Dugan. In 1853 the names are Fitz Gerald Tisdale, H. F. L. Bunting, P. S. Van Houten, and Thomas Dugan, Sr. In 1856 a convention of delegates, appointed by the lodges in this City, formed a permanent organization, and empowered a board of fifteen trustees to apply to the State Legislature for a charter "enabling them to hold and convey real estate, and to issue stock scrip, or other evidences of debt to such an amount as may be deemed necessary to perfect the contemplated building. The trustees were George Law, Charles S. Westcott, Reuben H. Walworth, John L. Lewis, Jr., Simeon Abrahams, Joseph D. Evans, Benjamin Brandreth, John W. Simons, Andreas Cassard, Charles L. Church, N. B. Graham, Edward Unkart, George Barrell, William H. Milnor, and John S. Giles. They laid the matter before the Grand Lodge for approval, and their plan was cordially indorsed by that body. The committee in 1859 was composed of Robert D. Holmes, James Jenkinson, M. Pinner, William Gurney, and N. J. Johnson. In 1860 it was composed of the same members, excepting that N. J. Johnson's place was filled by N. J. Burton. The Trustees during this year were John L. Lewis, John W. Simons, Finlay M. King, Clinton F. Paige, and James M. Austin. In 1861 S. H. Johnson replaced John L. Lewis in the board. In 1862 John J. Crane, M. D., replaced John W. Simons. In 1863 the report which had now come to be annually published was signed by only four Trustees, viz.: John J. Crane, M. D., Clinton F. Paige, S. H. Johnson, and James M. Austin. In the same year a special committee was appointed on the Hall and Asylum Fund, which was composed of James Jenkinson, F. W. Herring, Robert Macoy, Thomas S. Pope, and Robert Parker. In 1864 the Trustees were Clinton F. Paige, S. H. Johnson, James Gibson, and James M. Austin. The last named gentleman is the only one of the original Board of Trustees now connected with the work.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The act of incorporation under which the work has since continued was passed April 21, 1864, and reads as follows:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The voluntary association now existing, and known as the "Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund," and composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary of the association known as the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, and their successors holding said offices, is hereby created a body politic and corporate with all the general powers of corporations under the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, by and under the name of the "Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund."

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby created shall consist of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary for the time being of the said fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and their successors in office as they shall from time to time be elected at the General Assembly or Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, in accordance with the rules and customs thereof.

SEC. 3. The corporation hereby created is hereby authorized and empowered to take and hold real and personal estate by gift, purchase, legacy, or devise to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of its corporation, subject to the limitations now prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the object of the corporation hereby created to build and maintain a Masonic hall in the City of New-York for the meetings of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, and for the accommodation of other Masonic bodies or associations, and out of the funds derived from the rent or income thereof, or other sources, to build, establish, and maintain an asylum or asylums, school or schools, for the free education of the children of Masons, and for the relief of worthy and indigent Masons, their widows and orphans.

SEC. 5. The corporation hereby created is empowered to adopt regulations and by-laws and appoint officers for the better accomplishment of the objects herein mentioned.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall annually report to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons the amount, condition, and investment of the fund in its hands, and all other matters and things relating to the concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

According to the provisions of this act, the first five officers of the Grand Lodge have acted as Trustees of the fund. They were, in 1865: Clinton F. Paige, G. M.; Robert D. Holmes, D. G. M.; S. H. Johnson, S. G. W.; James Gibson, J. G. W., and James M. Austin, G. S. In 1866: Robert D. Holmes, G. M.; Stephen H. Johnson, D. G. M.; James Gibson, S. G. W.; John R. Anderson, J. G. W., and James M. Austin, G. S. In 1867: Stephen H. Johnson, G. M.; John H. Anthon, D. G. M.; James Gibson, S. G. W.; Christopher G. Fox, J. G. W.; James M. Austin, G. S. In 1868 the same names, excepting that of Edmund L. Judson, which now appears, while Stephen H. Johnson disappears from the list. In 1869 five of the same names appear, and in 1870 four of them, with James W. Husted added. In 1871 no new names appear on the list, but in 1872 it is as follows: Christopher G. Fox, G. M.; Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M.; Edmund L. Judson, S. G. W.; James W. Husted, J. G. W.; James M. Austin, G. S. In 1874 the present board came into power. It comprises the following gentlemen: Ellwood E. Thorne, James W. Husted, Jesse B. Anthony, Levi M. Gano, James M. Austin.

The Special Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund, and on the erection of the building, was, in 1869, composed of Cornelius A. Marvin, Frederick W. Herring, William M. Sayre, John William Wait, Charles B. Foster, James W. Husted, James Yeomans, and Charles E. Young. In 1870 it was composed of Cornelius A. Marvin, F. W. Herring, J. W. Husted, William F. Gookin, H. A. House, F. A. Goffe, William Shelp, and Charles E. Young. In 1871 the list read: J. W. Husted, Frank Abbott, William H. Haskell, J. William Wait, F. E. Mitchell, William A. Gardner, W. Shelp, William F. Rogers, and John H. Clicknor. In the report for 1872 the list is not given. In 1873 it comprised J. B. Anthony, Henry D. Walker, J. C. Boak, J. M. Rowan, N. Z. Baker, Chauncey N. Shipman, William A. Brodie, Henry A. Childs, and Luther M. Conklin. The present committee is composed of Ellwood E. Thorne, John J. Crane, James M. Austin, Charles Roome, Charles O. Brown, Zachariah Diederick, John T. Conover.

THE TEMPLE BEGUN AND FINISHED.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SELECTED—GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE—COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING—SEATING OF THE COPESTONE.

As has been seen, the Trustees in 1869 had accomplished the sale of the first piece of property bought with the money of the fund, and had purchased the piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, comprising six lots, and measuring 141 feet on Twenty-third street, and 98.9 feet on Sixth avenue. For this the sum of $340,000 was paid. It was occupied at the time of its purchase by two four-story brown-stone dwellings fronting on Twenty-third street, and by several three-story brick stores and one shanty facing Sixth avenue.

The Grand Lodge, at its June convocation, (1869,) passed a resolution directing that the work of construction be begun, and in October, 1869, the Grand Master appointed the Building and Advisory Committee already referred to, consisting of Dr. John J. Crane, Gen. Charles Roome, and George R. Jackson. This committee organized at once, and decided to receive plans from certain architects selected by them, in competition for the award of the contract to erect the building. They selected Griffith Thomas, Renwick & Sands, Leopold Eidlitz, and Napoleon Le Brun. The preparation of plans for so large a building necessarily consumed considerable time, but by the middle of January, 1870, all the plans were submitted. They were examined carefully and critically, and the committee acting with the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund unanimously decided to award the work to Mr. Le Brun. He was thereupon instructed to prepare the necessary working plans and specifications, and to proceed with the work of construction with all possible dispatch.

Possession of the premises was had in May, 1870, and in five weeks from that date the ground was entirely cleared of buildings and rubbish. The date for the laying of the corner-stone was fixed for June 8, and on that day an excavation of fifteen feet had been made in one corner of the lot, and the massive piers on which the corner-stone was to rest were built up to the level of the curb. The occasion had been heralded far and wide among the fraternity, and aside from the representatives of over 700 lodges in New-York State, who were assembled on the preceding day at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State, there were gathered in the City, Masons from almost every State and Territory in the country.

FORMING OF THE PROCESSION.

A procession was formed, consisting of ten divisions, in all 9,737 Masons in line. The Grand Marshal of the day was H. Clay Preston. The general Aids were John E. Bendix, Rowland F. Hill, William Edwards, Robert Irwin, Charles S. Arthur, and Richard Campbell. The first division, forming on West Fourteenth street, consisted of the representatives of seventeen lodges of New-York City and Brooklyn. William H. Nash was Mounted Aid; Samuel R. Kirkham, Marshal, and Joseph J. Jennings and Henry Metzgel, assistants. This division, like all others, formed with the right resting on Fifth avenue. The Second Division formed on West Fifteenth street. Twenty-six lodges from New-York City, Long Island, and New-Jersey were represented, and Edward L. Gaul was Mounted Aid, Robert Black was Marshal, and George Kenkel and George W. Van Martar were his assistants. The division was headed, like each of the others, by a band of music. Division No. 3 formed on West Sixteenth street. In it were represented fifteen lodges of New-York and Brooklyn. James F. Ferguson was Mounted Aid, Joel O. Stevens was Marshal, and William F. Castenbader and William Dickson his assistants. Division No. 4 formed on West Seventeenth street. Sixteen lodges from New-York City and vicinity were here represented. The Mounted Aid was James MacGregor; Marshal, H. Stemmerman; Assistant, D. Holm. Division No. 5 was formed on West Eighteenth street, of members of seventeen lodges from New-York City and vicinity. Morris D. Meyers was Mounted Aid. Herman G. Carter was Marshal, and Peter J. Bogert and W. G. Shaw were his assistants. Division No. 6 was formed on West Nineteenth street, of eleven lodges from New-York, Troy, Wappinger's Falls, and Newark. W. H. McNary was Mounted Aid, Philip W. Frank was Marshal, and B. Silveran and —— Higgins his assistants. Division No. 7 formed on West Twentieth street. In this were fourteen lodges from New-York City and Brooklyn. G. Fred. Wiltsie was Mounted Aid, Warren C. Bennett Marshal, and Charles De Forrest and Charles Buttrick assistants. Division No. 8 formed on West Twenty-first street. In it were members of eighteen lodges of New-York City, Newark, Philadelphia, and Port Richmond. W. W. Smith was Mounted Aid, Myer Dazlan was Marshal, and H. K. Roome and F. C. Babcock were assistants. Division No. 9 formed on West Twenty-second street. It was headed by Dodworth's Twenty-second Regiment Band. Twenty-two lodges were represented, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Lansingburg, and Brooklyn. William De Lacey was Mounted Aid, John S. Dickerman Marshal, and Daniel J. Nevin and J. L. Staats, Jr., assistants. Division No. 10 formed on West Twenty-third street, and was headed by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band. It consisted of the Grand Lodges of New-York and Pennsylvania, the Grand officers of other jurisdictions, and the Committee of Arrangements. Julian Allen was Mounted Aid. The members of the procession appeared in plain citizens' garb, no regalia being worn.

The procession moved through Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, to Forty second street, to Fifth avenue, to Forty-sixth street, to Sixth avenue, to Thirty-fourth street, to Fifth avenue, to Twenty-third street. Two hours were consumed in the march, and at 11:30 the site of the proposed Temple was reached. It had been covered with a plank flooring, and four places were set apart. In the "East" was a covered platform, on which the Grand Lodge took its position. In the "South," and "West," were raised daises, on which were placed chairs. In the "North," the "place of darkness," was the band stand, on which, in addition to the military bands, the vocal music was placed, composed of members of the St. Cecile and New-York Lodges. To the right of the "East" was the corner-stone, a granite block, three feet four inches wide, five feet eight inches long, and one foot four inches thick. Beside this was placed the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple which formerly stood in Broadway, near Pearl street. This old corner-stone was laid in 1826, but the building was subsequently torn down. The old corner-stone was preserved, and upon it Grand Master Most Worshipful James Gibson stood while performing the ceremonies of this occasion.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID.

At noon the ceremonies were begun with prayer, offered by Grand Chaplain Schoonmaker, after which an anthem was sung by St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568. Right Worshipful John H. Anthon, Deputy Grand Master, then officially announced to Most Worshipful James Gibson, Grand Master, that the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund had arrived at the point where they were justified in building the hall, and under a resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted in 1869, had prepared for the beginning of the work at that time. He then presented Most Worshipful John W. Simons, Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who announced that all things were in readiness for the solemn ceremonies of laying the foundation stone. Grand Chaplain Schoonmaker delivered the invocation, and Mozart Lodge, of Philadelphia, then sang an anthem, and the leaden chest was brought forward to be placed under the corner-stone. In this chest were placed the constitution of the Grand Lodge, transactions of Grand Lodge 1869, the various orders and programmes of the occasion, photographs of grand officers, Masonic and daily papers, a specimen set of United States coins 1870, two silver medallions, a copy of the seal of the Empire Chapter, No. 170; several collections of coins, an anniversary medallion from St. John's Commandery No. 4, Philadelphia; Japanese coins, a medallion of the Board of Relief, Williamsburg; a Washington cent, a Maxamilian dollar, a silver medallion of Hiram Lodge, No. 449; a silver medallion of Scotia Lodge, No. 634; a silver medallion of Templar Lodge, No. 203; a committee badge of the Masonic fair, a silver medallion of Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598; a silver medallion of Knickerbocker Lodge, a medallion portrait of John W Simons, an electrotype copy of the Declaration of Independence, an ancient silver coin, a coin of 1747, several other coins and medallions, a gold scroll with names of officers of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178; a Washington medal, a copy of the seal of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2; several Jewish coins, and a coin from Past Grand Master Waring.

The chest was then sealed and placed in a cavity, which was covered with a copper plate bearing this inscription: "T. T. G. O. T. G. A. O. T. U. On the 8th day of June, 1870. M. W. and Hon. James Gibson, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New-York, attended by R. W. John H. Anthon, D. G. M.; R. W. Christopher G. Fox, S. G. W.; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, J. G. W.; M. W. J. W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; R. W. J. M. Austin, M. D., Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. S. L. Schoomaker, R. W. and Rev. Ford C. Emer, and R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Chaplains; R. W. L. C. B. Foster, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, G. S. B.; R. W. R. H. Huntingdon, G. S. B.; R. W. John Boyd, R. W. Philip Merkle, R. W. William Swelan, R. W. James M. Fuller, Grand Stewards; R. W. C. A. Marvin, S. G. D.; R. W. Charles E. Young, J. G. D.; W. Johnson Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, Grand Tiler, and a very large assemblage of craftsmen, laid the first stone of this Masonic Hall."

On the reverse was the following:

"This Masonic Hall for the accommodation of the craft of the State of New-York, and tributary to an asylum to be hereafter established, was founded on the 8th of June, 1870, U. S. Grant being President of the United States; John T. Hoffman, Governor of New-York; A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York; James Gibson, Christopher G. Fox, John Hamilton, Edmund L. Judson, James M. Austin, M. D., Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund; J. J. Crane, M. D., Charles Roome, George R. Jackson, Advisory Committee; N. Le Brun, Architect; John W. Simons, Chairman Committee of Arrangements; H. Clay Preston, Grand Marshal of the Day."

The cement was then spread on the lower stone by Brother John T. Conover, the builder of the Temple, and laid by Grand Master Gibson, and the stone was then lowered to its place, while St. Cecile Lodge sang another anthem. The stone was then tried by the "square" of Deputy Grand Master Anthon, by the "level" of the Senior Grand Warden, and the "plumb" of the Junior Grand Warden, and report made that the craftsmen had performed their duty. An overture was then performed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, and proclamation was made by Grand Marshal Frederick W. Herring, in the name of the Grand Master, that the stone was "plumb, level, and square, well-formed, true, and trusty, and duly laid according to the ancient customs, usages, and forms of the craft."

After another anthem had been sung the emblematic corn, wine, and oil were poured on the stone by the Deputy Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens each invoking the appropriate blessing on the work, the craft, and the people. The architect was then presented and formally instructed to continue his work, and in pursuance of the direction of the Grand Master the Grand Marshal proclaimed that the ceremonies were completed, after which an oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Elbert S. Porter, of Brooklyn. The entire assembly then joined in singing "Old Hundred," and were dismissed with the benediction.

From this time the work went steadily on, with no special incident worthy of record until the laying of the copestone.

SEATING THE COPESTONE.

The ceremonies attending the seating of this stone were somewhat different from those that had been intended, owing to the illness of the Grand Master M. W. Christopher G. Fox. On account of his absence R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, acting as Grand Master, organized an Emergent Grand Lodge. On the morning of Oct. 4, 1872, the Grand Officers ascended to the top of the building, where everything was in readiness for the ceremonies, and on the nether stone a copper plate was fastened by R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal. On the plate was engraved the following inscription:

> In the name of God, Amen.
> Friday, Oct. 4, 1872, (5872.)
> This Copestone of the Masonic Temple
> of New-York was placed in
> ample Masonic form by the
> M. W. Christopher G. Fox,
> Grand Master of Masons in New-York,
> assisted by the Grand Officers, Trustees of
> the Fund, and Building Committee.
> "Now, my God, let, I beseech Thee,
> Thine Eyes be open, and let Thine
> Ears be attent unto the prayer
> that is uttered in this place."

After the fastening of the plate, the copestone was lowered to its position, as the bells were sounding high noon. The master builder then secured it properly, and the Stars and Stripes were displayed above. The Grand Master then tried the stone by the square, level, and plumb, and declared that it was properly laid. As he made the declaration he struck the stone three times with his gavel, which was cut on Mount Lebanon. He then called on Past Grand Master John W. Simons to offer prayer, after which R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal, proclaimed in due Masonic form the completion of the ceremonies. Brief addresses were then made by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary Austin, Grand Treasurer Simons, Grand Marshal Roome, Past Grand Steward Isaac H. Brown, and others, and a collection for the fund was taken up. From the time of the performance of these ceremonies until its completion, the work continued steadily, and it is now ready for dedication.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMPLE.

FINE ARCHITECTURAL DISPLAY OF THE EXTERIOR—THE MASONIC EMBLEMS WITHIN AND WITHOUT—PEN SKETCH OF THE LODGE-ROOMS—CONVENIENCES IN THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

The following description has been made up from the plans and drawing of the architect:

The land occupied by the New Temple measures 141 feet on Twenty-third street by 91 feet 9 inches on Sixth avenue. According to the original design of the Building Committee, the main frontage was on Twenty-third street, which afforded by its greater breadth a better chance for architectural display than would the Sixth avenue front. The exterior is designed in the pure French Renaissance style, each story being indicated by a separate subordinate order, commencing, as is the rule in the most classic examples of that style, with the massive and simple Tuscan in the first story, and increasing in richness and lightness through the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders successively, until the mansard, or fifth story, is reached. To further accentuate at the base of the pile the appearance of stability and support, the light blue granite facing of the building is combined in the Tuscan story with bands of Quincy syenite of a darker hue. Great projection is given to the columns, pilasters, and rustications, and the reveals of the windows being deep and the solids and voids well and boldly balanced, the general effect is one of strength and repose, and it fully satisfies the eye. The building is divided perpendicularly on Twenty-third street into a central columniated pavilion 50 feet wide, in which the granite work extending through the mansard story is capped by a quadrangular dome, on each side of which are two curtains containing niches for allegorical statues, and at each angle heavily-rusticated pavilions, each 26 feet wide, form a massive framework to the design.

These rusticated pavilions are repeated at the angles of the Sixth avenue façade, the intermediate space being decorated with pilasters to harmonize with the central division on Twenty-third street. The height from the sidewalk to the main cornice is 94 feet. The mansard pavilions extend 30 feet higher, and the dome, overtopping all, attains an altitude of 165 feet from the curb level, and gives a pyramidal finish to the structure.

Before proceeding to describe that portion of the building devoted to Masonic purposes, note should be taken of the spacious and well-lit stores into which the entire first story (with the exception of the main and private entrances) is divided. These stores have a clear internal height of 18 feet. There are three on Sixth avenue—one of 16 feet by 40 feet, another of 17 feet 6 inches by 40 feet, and a third on the corner of the avenue measures 21 feet by 36 feet. This store has a store-room in the basement 21 by 60 feet, which is well furnished with conveniences for business purposes. The main store space on Twenty-third street measures 92 feet by 93 feet. This is divided into two stores, one of which, with a front of fifty-two feet, is being fitted up at an expense of over $100,000 by a safe deposit company, with very extensive vaults, and combining all the improvements and modern inventions for the perfect security of valuable property. The basement is also fitted with vaults for the storage of valuables. Under the Twenty-third street stores the basement, 11 feet 6 inches high, extends, by means of girders and columns, to the curb line under the street, thus increasing the floor space of the basement 30 feet by 92 feet. These spacious basements are designed to be rented with the stores above, with which direct stair communication is established, and being well lit by patent vault and floor lights, should certainly add greatly to the mercantile value of the store. The rest of the basement, not included under the Twenty-third street stores, is devoted to the purposes of the extensive and complete steam-heating apparatus which is described further on. The main entrance is placed at the south-western curtain on Twenty-third street, and is approached through a four-columned Tuscan portico. On either side in front of this portico, upon highly-polished rose-colored granite plinths, are two bronze columns 14 feet high. These were modeled after a careful study of the description of the originals in the Bible, and in strict architectual conformity to the results of the latest archæological research. These columns, and the bronze effigy of the Masonic coat of arms of the Grand Lodge of New-York, placed in the fifth story immediately beneath the dome, are the only outward indications of the purpose of the building. In addition to the main entrance, there is a private entrance in the northern pavilion on Sixth avenue, in convenient proximity to which is placed the passenger elevator, private stairs, janitor's office, &c.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

Entering the portico on Twenty-third street, the doorway opens into an ample vestibule, wainscoted in parti-colored marbles and richly painted. Two bronze Sphinxes, symbolizing mystery, confront the visitor and guard either side of the grand stairway, which is a broad flight of marble steps leading directly between walls paneled with variegated marbles, to the main corridor, on the second story. This corridor is 20 feet wide, 66 feet long, and 28 feet high, and is decorated in the Ionic style. The ceiling is divided with rich effect into compartments by means of paneled and coffered arches, springing from an entablature broken over coupled pilasters at the sides. A handsome bronze balustrade, capped with a black Belgian marble rail, protects the well-hole of the stairway. The plinth course is of polished marble, and the flooring is laid with Minton tile. This and the other hallways throughout the building, and also the main and private stairways, are constructed in a thoroughly fire-proof manner. The entire second floor is also constructed with iron beams and brick arches, thus cutting off all danger from fires from the stores below. To the west of the second story hallway are the parlor of the Grand Master, the offices for the Grand Secretary, and the fire-proof archive-rooms, &c., all lighted from the Sixth avenue front. These rooms have been handsomely furnished and decorated. That of the Grand Master is particularly fine, being in consonance with the dignity pertaining to the presiding officer of the largest Masonic jurisdiction in the world. On the eastern side of the corridor are the three entrances to the Grand Lodge Room. Over the central entrance, resting on a piece of ashlar procured from the foundation of the Temple at Jerusalem, (the authenticity of which is well attested,) is placed in high relief the arms of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. In a corresponding panel opposite to this is placed the arms of the State of New-York. The Grand Lodge Room is 85 feet by 92 feet and 28 feet high, and has a seating capacity for over 1,000 persons. The order of architecture in this room is festooned Roman Ionic. The double row of colums, while adding to the embellishment of the room, was an absolute constructive necessity, on account of the enormous weight of the walls, &c., above. The throne for the Grand Master is placed in an apsidal recess in the East. This throne is built in the Pompeiian style, and is fifteen feet high. It rests on two winged lions, and the canopy over the chair is supported by Ionic pilasters. The whole is elaborately carved in black walnut, and upholstered with blue plush. Four other chairs, designed for the four next highest officers of the Grand Lodge, are placed on the stage or platform, two on each side of the Grand Master's throne, and are designed in harmony with the throne. Convenient retiring, committee, and toilet rooms are placed to the right of the apsidal end, and on its left is a chamber for a large and powerful organ, now being constructed. The hall is wider than any other auditorium in the City, and considerable difficulty was experienced in regulating its acoustic properties. Their proper adjustment made necessary the lowering of the ceiling about fourteen inches from the height originally designed. This expedient was successful, and the acoustic properties are now excellent. The seats are arranged in curved lines, as in most public halls, and the heavy iron pillars, (covered with plaster an inch and a half thick,) one of which is under a weight of over 350 tons, do not interfere materially with the view of the stage, which is to be obtained from every seat in the hall. The walls do not present the appearance that they will ultimately present, as the white plaster surfaces here and elsewhere throughout the building will be ultimately decorated in polychrome. This room will be rented for church purposes on Sundays, and for concerts, lectures, &c., when not occupied by the sessions of the Grand Lodge. It is at present used by the congregation of Rev. Mr. Frothingham. The vestibules are projected into the room, and are solidly and handsomely constructed of black walnut, the doors and panels being especially rich in their designs.

At the northern end of the main corridor, beyond a light grille gate, is the main staircase and entrance to the passenger elevator. Above the first half space of this staircase is a niche, which is to be filled with a beautiful white marble statue of Silence, now being sculptured in Rome. This statue will be the gift of a member and ex-officer of the Grand Lodge. In the mezzanine, or half-story over the Grand Master's and Grand Secretary's rooms, is the library of the Grand Lodge, 40 feet by 21 feet, surrounded with walnut book-cases, containing a large and valuable collection of books in every department of Masonry, &c. South of the library is the room for the Masonic Board of Relief, 16 feet by 21 feet. Over the fire-proof archive-room is a fire-proof safe-room, in which eighty-four iron safety-deposit boxes are placed for the records of the lodges meeting in the building. The reception parlors to the lodge-rooms on the third and fourth stories correspond in size and position to the main corridor below, 20 by 60 feet, and are 21 feet 6 inches high. They are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, floored over with Mosaic tiles, and furnished with comfortable leather-covered settees. To the east and west of these parlors are the entrances to the ante-rooms of the various lodge-rooms. These ante-rooms are skillfully and conveniently distributed, and are of ample size for their various purposes. The accommodations for each lodge room consist of a coat and hat-room, or vestibule, 14 feet by 27 feet, opening into the above-mentioned parlor. A Tiler's room is situated beyond the hat and cloak room. To its right is placed the examination-room, which is about 10 feet by 11 feet, and to the left is the candidates' preparing-room, 10 feet by 11 feet. Over these various rooms is a mezzanine, or half story, reached by a staircase from the examination-room. Here is the organ-loft, from which the sound is communicated to the lodge-room through open panels arranged in the western wall of the same. Adjoining the organ-loft is a room 14 feet by 27 feet, provided with twenty-four good-sized closets for the storage of the regalia and other paraphernalia of the lodges.

SOME OF THE LODGE ROOMS.

The north room, third story, is in the Tuscan order, 27 by 62 feet, and 21 feet 6 inches high. The sides are decorated with coupled pilasters of this order, and the East is given architectural prominence by advancing the columns with their crowning entablature into the room, forming a species of canopy over the Master. The Warden stations in the West and South are treated in a corresponding manner, though in a relatively subordinate degree. The blazing light in the East is arranged in an effective and novel manner. The altar lights and other fixtures in this and all the other rooms were designed especially to harmonize with the architecture, as were the altars and pedestals, which are beautifully carved in walnut. All were executed from designs of the architect, as is the custom in all first-class buildings in Europe, thus insuring a proper spirit of harmony. The prevailing color of the Tuscan Room is drab, which consorts well with this sober order. The altar, like those in all the lodge-rooms, is of black walnut, upholstered in plush of the same color with the other furniture. In this room it is designed after the old Etruscan tombs. The seats in the lodge-rooms are all similar, being long sofas with straight tops and square arms, heavily cushioned and upholstered in plush, and heavy square arm-chairs of similar design. At the end is the Master's elevated chair, overhung with a canopy of heavy rep to correspond with the plush. The middle room, third story, is in the Roman Doric style. It presents a rich and grand appearance, and is a favorite room. The architectural arrangement is similar to that of the Tuscan Room. The color of the furniture, &c., here is crimson. It is 30 feet wide by 62 feet 6 inches long. The altar is constructed with fancy panels, the pedestal being surrounded with bound reeds, and the cornice being carved elaborately and surrounded with Roman fretwork. The south room, third story, is in the Ionic style, 26 feet 6 inches by 63 feet. The color here is blue, which, with the graceful lightness eminently characteristic of this order, gives the room a bright and cheerful appearance. The Altar is carved with representations of Ionic pilasters, to correspond with the architecture of the room, and the panels are plain. It is like all the oblong Altars, 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet 5 inches high, and is finished in blue plush. The pedestal in this room, as in all the others, is of similar design to the Altar.

In addition to these three rooms a smaller room, not originally contemplated, and called the "Livingston Room," has been fitted up on the Sixth avenue side of the building. It measures 21 feet by 47 feet, and is provided with ante-rooms and all other requisite accommodations.

On the fourth story is the Composite Room, richly decorated with coupled pilasters. It corresponds in size and is located immediately above the Ionic Room. It is furnished in orange and is richly and elegantly finished. In this room each chair is garnished with a Masonic emblem in bronze. The Altar has carved walnut panels on each face, and from each cornice hangs a festooned garland. The ventilation, as in all the rooms, is well arranged, cold air in Summer and warm in Winter is pumped through registers in the corners of the room and under the steps of the platform and escapes over the entablature at the ceiling.

The Corinthian Room is in the fourth story, immediately over the Ionic. The main order of pilasters in this room is combined in Pompeiian style with a subordinate garlanded impost order, whose architrave, extending around the room between the pilasters at two-thirds of their height, is surmounted by a broad frieze, on which, when the polychrome decorations are executed, will be painted, in archaic style, a procession of men engaged in the building of the Temple at Jerusalem. There is also in the fourth story a smaller Blue Lodge Room (there being seven of these rooms in the building) called the Clinton Room, above and similar in every respect to the Livingston Room in the third story.

Above the Doric Room, in the fourth story, is the Egyptian room, devoted to chapter Masonry. This room is especially ornate. It has bronze inner doors modeled after antique patterns. It is lighted by twenty-one bracket lights, fashioned after the torches that were borne before the Pharaohs, the jets issuing in each bracket from three lotus blossoms, and each bracket representing a peacock's tail. The room can be separated by four curtains, blue, purple, scarlet, and white, which represent the vails of the tabernacle made by Moses in the wilderness.

The architecture throughout has been designed with an accurate fidelity to detail. The room is 30 feet wide, 62 feet 6 inches long, and 20 feet high, and represents the interior court of a temple of the time of the Ptolemies, surrounded with massive columns, with the lotus capital, and bearing a scrolled and reeded entablature, which is continued around three sides of the room. The fourth side, or Grand East, represents the entrance façade to the smaller inner temple, to which the court or main inclosure served in Egypt as the vestibule. This little temple is modeled after the style of the Temple of Isis at Tentyra, and consists of a portico in antis, containing two columns with the quaint and mysterious Isis-headed capital. Standing within this portico, and in front of the sealed door, one has vague conceptions of mysterious recesses beyond. This characteristic of mystery and of strength in repose is peculiar to the Egyptian above all other styles, and the attempt has been made to so interpret it here. The bronze seven-branched candlesticks are placed on either side of the portico, and the room is otherwise lit by rich brackets of lotus flowers placed between the columns at the sides and west end of the room. The altars of oblation and of sacrifice, the chairs for the High Priest and subordinate dignitaries, and the furniture throughout, are of unique design and in strict Egyptian feeling. The polychromatic decorations necessary to the complete rendering of this style will, when finished, further enhance the grandeur and beauty of this room.

The Altar is triangular in shape, of the usual height, and is supported on three winged sphynxes which terminate in lions' claws. It is modeled after an Egyptian temple in miniature. There is also in this room a small altar of sacrifice and incense, made of bronze and marble in the fashion of an ancient tripod, but supported by four feet. The chair of the High Priest is modeled like the chair of Pharaoh in the collection at the Louvre, and finished with two Isis heads at the top. The seven-branched candlestick is of polychromatic bronze with lotus flowers at the top. The ante-room arrangements have been carefully and successfully planned in view of the various requirements of these degrees, and have been pronounced the most complete and best yet devised for the purpose. In each of the lodge-rooms described stand two bronze pillars similar in design to, but smaller than, the two at the main entrance to the Temple.

ROOMS OF THE COMMANDERY.

The entire fifth floor is devoted to the uses of the Commanderies of Knights Templar and A. and A. Rite, and is considered the most completely arranged in the world. A tiled corridor in black and white mosaic, six feet wide and eighteen feet long, leads directly from the main stairway to an octagonal room twenty feet in diameter, and vaulted in tent-like manner, to represent the tent of the sentry on guard over the inner rooms. Each side of this octagon is a door leading to various apartments. The main or eastern door opens into a promenade or passage seven feet wide and fourteen feet high, which entirely encircles the asylum of the Temple. This asylum is forty-one feet wide, seventy-eight feet long, and twenty-one feet high, and is designed in the French Gothic style of the fourteenth century. The canopied stalls for the accommodation of the Sir Knights are arranged and designed strictly after the fashion of the Middle Ages, and also with a view to comfort. They are constructed of black walnut, and are elaborately carved in high relief, each Sir Knight having his separate stall, and are upholstered in maroon leather. They extend entirely along two sides of the room, and present an exceedingly rich appearance. The canopies over these stalls are of black-walnut, twelve feet in height, and carved with crockets, finials, and pinnacles, surmounted by cusped arches, with running bands of moldings of grapevines carved in relief. On a dais of three steps stands the seat of the Eminent Commander, with two seats on each side of it. Over the seats is a canopy of five Gothic groins, the centre being surmounted by a Maltese cross. The canopy is a study of elaborate wood carving. Between the groins are armorial shields, and each groin is grained in imitation of a different wood. A gallery extends across the western end of the room, on which is placed a fine organ. The ceiling is coved and paneled and decorated with ornamental moldings, after the fashion of the old baronial halls. This room is lit by twelve coronas of nine lights each, and when illuminated it presents a magnificent appearance; and the Sir Knights of old, could they reappear at the portal, would doubtless feel that they were about to enter a familiar consistory of a past age. The western door of the octagonal apartment opens into the Council Chamber, a room in the Saracenic style, 21 feet wide by 35 feet long, 20 feet high, and fully adapted for the purpose. In this room the Master's seat is an ivory throne, surmounted by a purple canopy, the furniture of the room being purple. The strangers' parlor and numerous other small and requisite apartments are all placed in convenient contiguity with reference to the octagonal chamber.

The banqueting room is to the north of the Asylum, and is in the round-arched early Norman style. It is 27 feet 6 inches wide by 55 feet long and 21 feet high. Transverse girders divide the ceiling into five bays, from each of which hangs a corona of nine lights. The cornice and window heads are decorated with the characteristic billet, chevron, and lozenge mouldings. Four long tables of black walnut are placed here. The four beams across the ceiling are ultimately to be painted in imitation of oaken beams, and the spaces between finished in wood colors in imitation of the ancient baronial halls of England and Normandy. Adjoining the Banqueting Room to the east are retiring rooms for the officers; to the west is a capacious kitchen, completely equipped with all necessary furniture, and containing numerous pantries and closets. A special dumb-waiter for the conveyance of provisions extends to the ground floor. A room with twelve closets is provided for the storage of the banners of the various commanderies. There is also a large armory for the equipment of the Sir Knights, containing 630 good-sized closets made of black walnut with plate-glass doors, and each is provided with a special lock and key.

CONVENIENCES OF THE INTERIOR.

This story is further furnished amply with all the requirements for the conferring of the various degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. An iron step-ladder leads from above this floor to the deck of the dome, from which a magnificent panoramic view of the entire City and its surroundings may be obtained. The janitor's living rooms are placed in the mezzanines of the third and fourth stories, and communicate directly with the private staircase, and also by means of alarms and speaking tubes with various parts of the building. An elegantly-furnished passenger elevator communicates at every story from basement to top floor. Each floor is amply provided with all the necessary toilet accommodations. The heating and ventilating apparatus is located partly in the basement story of the building, and in the spacious vaults thirty feet wide and 100 feet long under the Sixth avenue pavement. In the latter are situated the coal bunkers, capable of storing 200 tons of coal, and two tubular boilers, each fifteen feet long and fifty-four inches in diameter, where all the steam required for the heating of the entire building and propelling engines and pumps, &c., is generated. Within the building is the valve room, where the engineer has under his immediate control the steam supply of the various air chambers and rooms of the building. In other apartments in the basement are placed the "hot well," for condensed steam, the engine for working the elevator, the fire-pumps, by means of which the water-tanks, containing 6,000 gallons, situated immediately beneath the roof of the building, are supplied with water, and two vertical engines, one near the west end of the building and the other at the extreme east end, to propel the powerful fan-wheels supplying with pure air the air chambers, and also to create an artificial ventilation in the various lodge rooms. The whole system of heating and ventilation devised by the architect has been thoroughly tested at all seasons, and has proved a complete success.

From the preceding outline description the reader may infer how ample and convenient are the interior arrangements, and how compactly the whole has been planned, to have afforded so much accommodation in the comparatively limited space built upon.

THE MAIN ENTRANCES.

Since the completion of this description two magnificent bronze pillars have been placed in position, one on either side of the main entrance in Twenty-third street. The pillars, which were manufactured at the factory of Mitchell, Vance & Co., Twenty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, from the designs of the architect, stand fourteen feet high, exclusive of the ashlars of polished Scotch granite, which are about three and a half feet. They weigh over 3,000 pounds each, and are cast of superior bronze alloy—eighty-eight parts of copper, ten of tin, and two of other metals. The pillars, which stand in front of the Doric granite columns at the entrance, are of the Egyptian style of architecture. The plinth, which is thirty-two inches square, is surmounted by a cushion, from which springs the shaft, twenty-seven inches at its greatest diameter. The lower portion of the shaft is beautifully ornamented with lotus flowers, semi-incised. The upper portion, which is reeded, supports the cap, in the form of an inverted bell, decorated with pomegranates in high relief and papyrus leaves. The basket above the cap is in imitation of wicker-work, ornamented with the flowers and buds of the lotus lily. Each shaft is surmounted by a globe, that on the west the celestial, displaying the signs of the zodiac, that on the east the terrestrial, representing a map of the world, the land being semi-incised. The pillars are said to be, in point of design, workmanship, and finish, among the finest specimens of bronzes in the country.

The building throughout was designed by Mr. Le Brun, and erected under his supervision. The names of the principal contractors who have been engaged in the construction and furnishing of the building are in the following list:

Masonry work, John T. Conover; granite work, James G. Batterson; marble work, Fisher & Bird and John Boyle; iron work, Burnett, Jackson & Co., Architectural Iron Works; carpenter work, John Downey; roofing, John Nicholson; painting, Livingston & Jones; plumber and gas-fitters, Locke & Munroe; plasterer, John McGlensey; modeler, H. Jarrett; machinery for heating and ventilating, Bramhall, Deane & Co., under the superintendence of John W. Kelsey; blue-stone work, A. S. Dickinson; passenger elevator, Otis Brothers; iron safes, Valentine & Butler Manufacturing Company; floor tiling, Thomas Aspinwall and Miller & Coates; plate glass, Edward A. Boyd; altar columns, chairs, and furniture, Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, George C. Flint & Co., Bruner & Moore, and Ebbenhousen & Co.; organs, Henry Erben & Co.; gas fixtures, Mitchell, Vance & Co.; newel posts and fixtures, Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company; iron seats, &c., Composite Iron Works; statue of Silence, sculptor, A. L. St. Gaudens; bronze Masonic columns, Michell, Vance & Co.; bronze coat of arms, Fisher Bros.; carpets and drapery, Arnold, Constable & Co.

DECORATIVE DISPLAY OF THE DEDICATION.

THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE TO BE DRAPED WITH FLAGS AND MASONIC EMBLEMS—A BRANCH POST OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE BUILDING.

The decorative display to be made at the Masonic Temple on June 2 has been settled upon. From the centre pole of the dome is to be hung the American flag, while from a pole extending from the central window of the dome toward Twenty-third street will hang the bunting on which is represented the Masonic coat of arms. The main entrance to the Temple will be appropriately draped with flags. The entrance to the second stairway from the main corridor, in the interior of the building, is to be draped with flags surmounted by a shield and eagle. These banners, like all those displayed inside of the building, will be of silk. The entrance to the Grand Lodge Room on the right of the main corridor, and that to the Grand Secretary's room on the left, will be also draped with flags. Within the Grand Lodge Room the only decorations will be floral. Several large pieces, emblematic in design, have been ordered.

In Irving Hall, on the occasion of the banquet, will be placed over the seat of the Grand Master the large picture of Washington opening his lodge. This picture originally cost $13,000. It is now at Anderson's, in Broadway. A special policy of insurance on the picture for ten days has been taken out, in order that it may be removed. The stand from which the officers of the Grand Lodge and their invited guests will review the procession will be, by permission of the Department of Parks, placed within the inclosure of the Washington Parade-ground, at the Waverley place entrance. It is to be covered with an awning, and handsomely decorated with flags.

By resolution of the General Committee, all officials in charge of public buildings, and all proprietors of hotels, and residents generally are requested to display their flags on the day of the dedication. Postmaster James has made arrangements for the establishment of a branch station of the New-York Post Office at the Masonic Temple, which will be open during the presence in town of the numerous delegates who are coming to the dedication of the Temple and during the session of the Grand Lodge. All business appertaining to a Post Office will be transacted in the little box-office which has been placed in the main corridor of the new building. Stamps will be for sale here, and mails received and delivered several times a day. It is hoped that the delegates will have their letters sent to the care of the Temple, as their delivery will thereby be greatly facilitated.

OVERCROWDED PRISON ROOMS AND VAN.

The building on Washington place and Greene street, now being used for the Second District Police Court, is said to be totally inadequate for the purpose. Mr. Sinclair Tousey, President of the New-York Prison Association, and Alderman John J. Morris visited it yesterday to inspect the rooms where prisoners are detained preparatory to examination. They concluded that these quarters were inadequate to accommodate the comparatively large number confined therein, and that their poor ventilation made them dangerous to health. While Mr. Tousey and the Alderman were engaged in their good work, the prison-van halted in front of the building, and soon afterward seventeen men and two boys were led into the dark vehicle, which has only seats for ten or twelve persons. The air inside was almost stifling, the supply coming in only through narrow lattice bars in the roof. In this condition the offenders were taken to the Tombs. The Board of Police Justices intend to take action upon the matter. It is proposed to erect a small building in the City Prison yard for the temporary detention of untried prisoners, so as to obviate the necessity of packing them in the "van."

SANITARY INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE FILLING OF SUNKEN LOTS WITH ASHES AND GARBAGE—THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX—PLAN FOR GRATUITOUS VACCINATION—LARGE INCREASE IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The use of ashes, garbage and street refuse in their present condition for filling sunken lots in the upper part of the City is dangerous to life and detrimental to health; and

Whereas, The Board of Police has requested this Board to disinfect the material at the dumps before it is used for filling; and,

Whereas, This Board recognizes the sanitary importance of such disinfection, and will gladly undertake the work, but has not the necessary means at its disposal: therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby, respectfully requested to transfer from the unexpended balance of the Police Department, for the year 1874, the sum of $5,000, the Board of Police having consented to such transfer.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and he is hereby directed to cause the disinfection of the ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, now on the scows of the Street Cleaning Bureau, at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, East River, the contractors, Messrs. Mills & Ambrose, to provide the material for the disinfection."

The above resolutions resulted from a conference between the members of the Board of Health and Police Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Police Board yesterday. The plan of disinfection, if thoroughly carried out, will, it is expected, render the filling in of the sunken lots with ashes and street sweepings entirely harmless. Commissioner Janeway presented the following resolutions in regard to the spread of small-pox in this City, which were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The number of cases of small-pox is increasing, and the number of vaccinators is insufficient to accomplish all that the emergency demands; therefore,

Resolved, That this board petition the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a sufficient sum of money to allow the employment of twenty extra vaccinators for one month, with the understanding that, if the necessity should continue, this board will apply for a similar extra appropriation at the end of the ensuing month, or for such a diminished sum as may seem requisite.

Whereas, A certain amount of prejudice exists against vaccination, and through neglect a number of children are unvaccinated, and

Whereas, Many of the poorer classes need to be informed of the necessity of revaccination, particularly in times of epidemics of small-pox, therefore,

Resolved, That a tract upon vaccination be published by this Board for distribution among the tenement house population of the City, and that one copy of this tract in German and one in English be posted in a conspicuous place in each tenement house in this City. This tract shall contain such statistical information as shall be best adapted to the end in view, briefly and explicitly state the reasons for vaccination and revaccination, the slight liability to harm that follows vaccination, and the statement that the Board of Health will perform gratuitous vaccination from — A. M. to — P. M.

Whereas, The number of patients with small-pox treated at the Riverside Hospital is so large that the Resident Physician is unable to secure proper histories of the cases, and it is desirable to have an assistant in case of sickness of the Resident Physician, therefore,

Resolved, That an assistant Physician be appointed at the Riverside Hospital, that he ass st the Resident Physician, and keep an accurate record of the medical history of the patients treated there."

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, reported that 543 deaths were reported in this City last week, against 544 verified in the previous week. The hospitals and other public institutions reported 117 and 109 in these two weeks. The death-rate was equal to 27.20 in the 1,000 inhabitants annually, and is the same as the average rate in corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that during last week the total number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,514. Following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases, reported for the past two weeks:

Week Ending May 15.—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 32; measles, 22; diphtheria, 55; small-pox, 97; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week Ending May 22.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 44; measles, 13; diphtheria, 70; small-pox, 111; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5.

From this statement it appears that during the past week a very alarming increase has occurred in the number of cases of small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

A suit was also ordered to be commenced against Dr. G. Treskatis, of No. 81 East Fourth street, for violating section 131 of the Sanitary code, in failing to report the death of a child from small-pox at No. 145½ Attorney street. The Attorney was also directed to enter suit against Kane & Ryan, contractors for the removal of stable manure from this City, for failing to remove all the manure from the lots foot of Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, East River, in accordance with the agreement entered into by them with the Board of Health last Winter.

AFFAIRS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—INCREASED STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE OF THE EXCHANGE—NECESSITY OF A MORE PERFECT SYSTEM OF HANDLING GRAIN.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday. The President, Mr. Franklin Edson, delivered the annual address, in the course of which he reviewed the proceedings of the Exchange during the past twelve months, and referred to the progress which had been made in the direction of securing cheap transportation and increased terminal facilities for the merchants of New-York. Following are the most interesting portions of the address:

Gentlemen of the New-York Produce Exchange:

At the last annual meeting of this Exchange, it was my duty, as well as privilege and pleasure, to announce to you a highly satisfactory condition of the affairs of our corporation, and a healthful interest in those commercial affairs upon which our prosperity and the prosperity of our City is dependent. In the meantime, all branches of trade and commerce and industry have experienced a season of depression which has been widely and deeply felt throughout the land. Still, while the different branches of trade represented here have felt, to a greater or less extent, the depressing influences which have everywhere prevailed, we recognize with pride an unfaltering confidence in the stability and growing power of our institution. We have greater financial strength, a wider and firmer influence in commercial affairs, and I believe we recognize more fully than heretofore the necessity for careful consideration and united and energetic action upon the questions of transportation and terminal facilities, on the prompt and proper solution of which, as they arise, the commercial welfare of our city largely depends. As shown by the Treasurer's report, the amount to the credit of the surplus fund a year ago was $340,896 06; to-day it amounts to $356,268 42, showing an increase of $15,372 36. The market value of our securities, taken at current rates, is $372,375, making our available cash assets, to the credit of this fund, on the 1st of May, $375,768 42. The demands for additional and more perfect and reliable foreign and domestic telegraphic information, the necessity for providing additional room outside of this building for the accommodation of the Board of Managers and the various committees, the publication of the annual report—a copy of which is supplied to each member free of charge—together with the necessary increase in our clerical force, have compelled an increase in the annual assessment, to raise the necessary funds applicable to the payment of current expenses. After a careful examination of the whole subject, your Board of Managers placed the assessment for the present year at $20, instead of $16, as heretofore, thereby adding, with our present membership, $9,876 to the fund applicable to the payment of current expenses for the present year. * * * Our relations with the telegraph company have not been altogether harmonious, nor can we expect that perfection in our service which is desirable, so long as we deal with a corporation organized with a view to monopolize commercial intelligence for the avowed purpose of profit on its sale. * * * The subject of a new and more suitable building for the use of the Exchange, has received much attention during the year from your Board of Managers, upon whom the matter has been earnestly pressed, more especially by those members doing business upon the lower floor, who suffer most from the inconvenience incident to insufficient space, imperfect light, and deficient ventilation. The necessity for more spacious and better ventilated rooms for our daily sessions, as well as for proper committee-rooms and offices, is a rapidly growing one. * * * A problem to which I took occasion to refer at the last annual meeting, and which is treated at some length in our last annual report, remains unsolved. I refer to our efforts to inaugurate a more perfect system of handling grain arriving by rail. This is doubtless the most important problem which we have been called upon to consider since the organization of this exchange, because upon the speedy solution of it depends the continuance of the grain trade to this port, and a satisfactory solution of it depends upon the just and equitable, as well as the prompt and decisive, action of this Exchange. In dealing with the subject we must not lose sight of the fact that the welfare of commercial and mercantile interests others than those represented upon these floors is largely dependent upon our action, because if the grain trade is diverted from this port, as other important branches of trade in domestic products have been, through delay on our part in acting upon just such questions as this, then the importations from foreign ports will also be diverted, and go to those ports for distribution which can furnish facilities for handling our domestic products at the least possible cost and waste of time and property.

The report closed with the President's thanks to his associates for their co-operation and support. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Husted, tendering to the President the thanks of the members of the Exchange for the courtesy, dignity, and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office. The resolution was approved by Mr. J. S. Jewell in an appropriate speech, and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. PORTER STILL SPEAKING.

THE COURT-ROOM OVERFLOWING WITH SPECTATORS—MRS. MORSE EULOGIZED—FRANK MOULTON'S RISE AND FALL—AN INSINUATION THAT GEN. BUTLER WAS BRIBED—MR. MOULTON CHARGED WITH HAVING FORGED THE BEECHER LETTER OF RESIGNATION—NO GROUND FOR SAYING THAT MR. BEECHER HAS WITHDRAWN THE BLACK-MAIL CHARGE—TECHNICALLY IT IS NOT BLACK-MAIL—THE IDEA THAT TILTON DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM RIDICULED.

The incessant rain outside yesterday rendered the atmosphere of the court-room cool enough to be bearable. Everybody, except Judge Neilson, was slow in coming into court. At 11:05 the jury-box, the places of counsel, and the body of the court devoted to the general audience were more than half empty. Five minutes later, however, they were all filled to overflowing, and Brothers Murray and Caldwell were compelled to send out for extra chairs to accommodate all of the Plymouth party who demanded to be seated. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were eight minutes late. Tilton was behind time eleven minutes. There was an unusual number of people of note present. In the Plymouth seats were Prof. Gunn, Rev. Mr. Hurst, Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon and his brother, Camden Dyke and wife, Mrs. Henry A. Dyke, Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, Judge Lewis, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Dr. Garrison, of Newburg; L. S. Burnham and Hon. Mr. Ross, of Illinois. Hon. John McKeon and Hon. William C. Barrett had seats in different parts of the court. On the bench with his Honor were Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Corporation Counsel De Witt, of Brooklyn; Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, Hon. William W. Morrow, United States District Attorney in California; Judge Dillon, of Iowa; Aiken Thayer, of Toronto, Canada; Judge Joseph Jervis, of Westchester, Penn.; H. Flint, of this City, and Hon. Alfred Mills, Mayor of Morristown, N. J. During the proceedings Daniel S. Lamont, Deputy Clerk of the Assembly, arrived from Albany with the New-York Rapid-transit bill, which he handed to the Lieutenant Governor, who borrowed Judge Neilson's gold pen and attached his signature to it. The Clerk at once left with it, and returned to Albany. Not since the commencement of the trial have there been so many ladies present at a session. Frank Moulton entered the room at 12:30 o'clock, in the midst of Judge Porter's most scathing denunciations of him. He took them all with a grin, while Mr. Tilton preserved his look of imperturbable gravity through everything. The jury were called at 11:15, and Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument.

He returned to the consideration of the long report drawn up by Mr. Tilton for the adoption of the Investigating Committee, continuing to argue from it that on Tilton showing the only existing charge at that time was the lesser one of improper proposals. When Tilton rebuked his wife for recanting a charge that was false, might not counsel ask the jury to rebuke Tilton for having the impudence to come into court and renew a charge which he had recanted? Mrs. Morse here came in for an elaborate eulogy. All her troubles were laid at the door of her son-in-law. Judge Porter's sarcastic allusion to Tilton as a "suppressor of earthquakes and avalanches and a tier-up of storms" created much merriment among those seated behind Mr. Beecher. The speaker passed over the flat contradictions between Beecher and Tilton, which he said were thirty-five in number, with the remark that on one side was the oath of a man who respected God and on the other that of one who did not.

Judge Porter then branched off again to Frank Moulton. Two years ago Moulton was a member of one of the most powerful firms in the country. Now the same fate has overtaken that firm that was threatened to Plymouth Church. In what was left of it Moulton holds no place. His position was due to the judgment and action of those who knew him better than the jury. It was certainly not due to lack of ability. Did Moulton believe that hypocrisy was the thing to recommend a clergyman to his flock when he wrote, "You could stand if everything was published to-morrow?" Then Moulton was compared with Peter, who said he loved the Saviour before he denied Him. A long eulogy of Gen. Butler, for his services in the field, in the forum, at the bar, and in Congress, was followed by a strong insinuation that Moulton had bribed the General, who was Counsel for Jayne in the Government suits against the firm of Woodruff & Robinson. Moulton, counsel said, offered his friend Gen. Butler to Mr. Beecher to be his counsel, but Beecher did not think him to be exactly the man he ought to choose. [Laughter.] Butler, in revenge, gave counsel to Moulton, without fee or reward, and the result was one of the most adroit documents ever published in this country—one intended to destroy Beecher at a single blow. Butler, however, should not be held entirely responsible for the statement, as Moulton furnished him the material.

Dropping Butler and returning to Moulton, the speaker claimed that the latter deliberately lied about the cessation of his partnership in the firm of Woodruff & Robinson. Judge Porter then described Tilton's visit to Sam Wilkeson, as narrated by that gentleman, and called it a clear case of black-mail. Mr. Wilkeson was spoken of as one of the most brilliant and extraordinary men that it had ever been the good fortune of counsel to meet. Moulton and Tilton both long ago gave their written estimate of their case—the first by his letter telling Tilton he had no case, and Tilton by his "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old" paper. Taking up Mrs. Tilton's letters to Henry Ward Beecher and hers to him, counsel said that they could not have been clandestine letters, the latter having been addressed in care of Theodore Tilton, and all of them having been given up by Beecher to Moulton. The speaker then charged Moulton (who was now in the room) with having forged the "Beecher letter of resignation." The phrase "I resign Plymouth Church" was equal to standing "on the brink of a moral Niagara," or accomplishing a rape by a "paroxysmal kiss." [Great laughter.] Counsel ridiculed the idea that the conversations reported by Moulton to have taken place between himself and Beecher could ever have occurred. Neither Tilton nor Moulton dare deny Beecher's testimony that every time he entered Moulton's house Mrs. Moulton saluted him with a kiss. Moulton and Tilton say that Beecher thanked them for telling Woodruff and Robinson about his crime, and thanked Mrs. Moulton for telling it to another Robinson, so that Beecher could converse easily with those persons about it. [Great laughter.] A few words about black-mail brought the speech up to recess.

After recess Mr. Beach and his client entered sixteen minutes late. During the afternoon Hon. Thomas Kinsella made his first appearance in the court-room. There was the same great crowd. At 2:19 Judge Porter again took up the subject of Frank Moulton's wickedness. That gentleman, he said, had always ready an explanation for any phase of his conduct, and if one were not at hand he was even prepared to forge a lie, citing Moulton's statement that Tilton's portrait of Henry Ward Beecher was not in his Clinton street house. This falsehood was comparatively unimportant, but, oh! what a revelation it was of the interior of that nest where vipers were bred. The speaker would deal no more with this man, except in another way. He had prepared notes from which to analyze Moulton's testimony, but further labor in that direction would be supererogatory. He, however, spoke at length of Moulton's refusal to give up the scandal papers to Gen. Tracy for Mr. Beecher, alleging that Moulton had previously furnished them to Tilton for publication. While Moulton was refusing this to Beecher on the ground of honor to Theodore Tilton, he had them, said the speaker, in his pocket for the purpose of showing them to Benjamin F. Butler, who had no claim upon Henry Ward Beecher except that of rejected addresses and unrequited love. The subsequent letter of Moulton—or, as counsel insinuated, of Butler—was roughly analyzed, and the notions of honor of the "discarded lawyer" were sharply ridiculed.

There was no ground for asserting that Mr. Beecher had in his testimony withdrawn the charge of black-mail. William O. Bartlett, of New-York, one of the clearest-headed authorities in the country, whose engagements prevented him from being one of the counsel for the defense, when the case was presented to him, at once pronounced it a case of black-mail. Judge Porter then entered into a long definition of black-mail. Technically, this was not a case of black-mail. Fortunately, there are so few cases like this that the English language contains no word to characterize it by. The money was not extorted by menaces, but by the lie of a confidence man. Moulton admits having extorted money from Mr. Beecher. He refused to take the $5,000 in a check to his order, and forced Mr. Beecher to give him the money in bills, lest his agency should be exposed. He did everything to conceal the receipt of the money. He flew into a rage at Franklin Woodruff for telling Gen. Tracy about it. Later, when he found that he was to be charged with black-mail, he became frightened, and temporarily suppressed his long statement on which he had expended two weeks' labor, and substituted the short statement for the purpose of entrapping Mr. Beecher into the admission of an offense. When finally the long statement was published, Moulton had interjected into it an imperfect account of the receipt of the money, and a lame explanation of it as a little private roguery of his own. Judge Porter ridiculed the idea that Tilton did not know where the money came from. Did he think it descended from heaven on a dry and thirsty land by way of that ladder described in the Woodhull biography, and by the hands of one of the free-love angels, who were constantly ascending and descending? [Laughter.] If it was not black-mail, why did they cower when it was known that they received the money; why did neither of them make any entry concerning it; why had they not returned it to this very day? [Sensation.] There were two Tiltons—one chivalric, lofty, and calling upon all men to admire him; the other taking $5,000 and not knowing where it came from, and striking a young girl to the ground for rebuking his brutality to his wife, and then saying, [mimicking,] "Why, Bessie, my dear, you must have tripped." [Great laughter.] After all Carpenter's machinations to get from Beecher's friends money to send Tilton and his family to Europe had failed, Tilton writes Beecher a letter saying that he cannot take money from him—it must come from Cleveland and Storrs and Southwick and Shultz and Beecher's other friends. When told by Carpenter that Claflin did not appear favorable to the project, Tilton said, "He had better look out. Something can be said about him." Was not this blackmail?

Judge Porter then called attention to the fact that Judge Morris had said in his opening that he would prove by Frank Carpenter that Mr. Beecher confessed criminality to him. [Judge Morris shook his head vigorously.] Why was Carpenter not put upon the stand? The same learned gentleman in the same opening said that Mrs. Bradshaw would swear that Mrs. Tilton confessed to her. [Again Judge Morris shook his head.] Mrs. Bradshaw's letter in evidence says that Mrs. Tilton did not confess to her. Another significant fact was that Tilton's account with Woodruff & Robinson was largely overdrawn, and his last check received from that firm the day before the publication of the Bacon letter. Did the jury have any doubt why that letter was written? Moulton told Beecher he had offered Tilton $5,000 in gold not to publish the Bacon letter. Previously he had told Beecher that he would rather pay Tilton's $7,000 claim on Bowen than have the scandal come out. Is it to any one but a black-mailer that such offers are made? Not that they were ever made. They were nothing but hints to Beecher to give $10,000. On another occasion Moulton said to Beecher that it would be better for him to turn over his whole fortune to Tilton rather than have the scandal published.

It was now after 4 o'clock, and the jury showed signs of restlessness. Judge Porter asked their indulgence for a few minutes longer, but Mr. Jeffreys said that he was ill and could not bear the air of the court-room another moment, whereupon an adjournment was taken until this morning. Judge Porter does not expect to occupy more than another hour, when Mr. Evarts will begin.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:15 o'clock ex-Judge Porter resumed his address as follows:

If it please your Honor, and gentlemen of the jury: It gives me more gratification even than it could to you to know that at some period in the day, at least, my friend is to follow me. But it has been deemed advisable that I should pursue to certain extent a branch of the case to which I have given more particular attention than he has, for at least a portion of it. You will remember that when we adjourned last evening we were considering the effect of that report drawn by Theodore Tilton in the week commencing on the 5th of July, 1874, and submitted by his direction and authority to Henry Ward Beecher with a pledge that that report was one upon which they could agree in their testimony before the committee, and on the findings to be rendered by that committee. You probably retain freshly in your recollection the terms of that report upon which I was proceeding to comment, and I resume at the point at which I left off the analysis. Why is it that in that report, recorded by the hand of the man who claims that he was the victim of a libertine, and speaking of the paper which has been put forth here as a confession of adultery, Theodore Tilton certifies that that apology had been invested by the public press with an undue mystery? What mystery is there in adultery? The public press that had invested it with that mystery was the press that was as much set in motion by Theodore Tilton as if he had stood under the beck and mandate of Victoria C. Woodhull, and he himself had set up the type on which appeared the charge of adultery against his wife and Henry Ward Beecher. If Mr. Beecher was an adulterer why does Tilton certify in this paper that his own testimony before the committee, and the concurring testimony of his wife and Mr. Beecher, as well as the documents, letters, and papers pertaining to the case ought to put at rest forever this vexatious scandal. You will recognize, gentlemen, my purposed repetition of the points which I was considering yesterday, with a view that you may now retain the connection as I proceed to comment further upon the report. And, once more to borrow what I have already said to you—above all, if he believes, as he now pretends and swears, that Mr. Beecher had debauched his wife, that Mrs. Tilton had polluted their marriage-bed, how could he ask a committee of Christian men, as he does in this paper, to certify to the moral integrity and elevation of character of an adulteress and her paramour? This, gentlemen, is the written recantation by Theodore Tilton, in his own hand, on the 14th of July, 1874, of the accusation of adultery which he made to Redpath, on Sunday, 12th of July.

THE ACCUSATION CONFESSED BY TILTON TO BE A LIE.

Mrs. Tilton is not the only member of that household who has had reason to retract false charges; and when he rebukes her for retracting a charge that was false, may I not ask you to rebuke him for retracting a charge which was equally false, and then having the effrontery to come into a court of justice and renew it? He cannot plead that the recantation was a lie. He is the plaintiff in this suit. He cannot ask you to declare an accusation to be true which, ten months ago, in writing, he confessed a lie. No man can ask a jury to sustain a charge the falsity of which is shown by his own involuntary, and deliberate, and written confession. I have said that he could not plead that this recantation was a lie, designed to protect his wife, for, although it was written before she left him, he sent it by the hand of Frank Moulton to Henry Ward Beecher three days after she had renounced his protection and bade him good-bye forever. When this paper was sent to Mr. Beecher by the hands of his minion Mrs. Tilton was living under the shelter and the roof of the friend of her earlier days, Mrs. Edward J. Ovington. He had followed her there. He had there made his base and infamous charge to those beneath whose roof she had found a new home. He cannot plead that he falsified his accusation from tenderness for Mr. Beecher. He swears before you that from the 26th of December, 1870, he cherished in his heart that feeling that made him even then intend to smite Henry Ward Beecher to the heart. No; the accusation of Sunday was false. On Tuesday he retracted it. He knew it to be false. He confessed the falsehood, and by that confession he is bound—nay, more, gentlemen, you are bound.

MRS. MORSE EULOGIZED.

In passing from this branch of the case permit me to allude, for a moment, to a lady whose name has been malignantly traduced in your hearing in writing and on oath; but I think no man will hold her in lower estimation in view of the fact that the man who traduced and vilified her is also the traducer of the wife of his bosom and of her honored Pastor. Tilton had the same opportunity in respect to the mother of his wife which he has used so unscrupulously in his evidence to blacken her on oath and in writing for the purpose of attaching taint to the honor and infamy to the name, of a woman who had no protector, and was therefore the lawful prey of the chivalrous leader of Free Love. That Mrs. Morse has led an unhappy life; that she was cursed by the alliance of her only, her beloved, her idolized daughter, to one who had no more sympathy with her than he had with the swine upon the sides of the mountains; that the domestic difficulties in that household shattered her health, even affected her understanding; that they have drawn her into a nervous condition, alternately of credulity and unbelief which have led her to say things which have been injurious to others no less than to herself and her own child—all due to Theodore Tilton, the man who had the effrontery to say that a woman whom he had admitted to be one of the purest in heart, one of the most fascinating in manners and address, and one of the most brilliant intellectually he had ever met, was at heart a murderess—a calumny as vile as any of those which have ever been coined by the man. And you who know something of Brooklyn, some of the ladies of Brooklyn, something of the estimation in which character is held here, will not be surprised when I say what is known to you, but is not known to the public, that the woman whom he defames commands in this community a degree of respect, even in her misfortunes, which Theodore Tilton will never command either in this or any other city of refuge in the land. In one of those letters written by her in the excited, nervous condition to which she was driven by his dastardly charges against her daughter, which she accepted from him without inquiry, and which she felt carried with them the dishonor of her own house, no less than the infamy of the man who was claimed to have been a participant in the offense—she does write in one of those letters to Mr. Beecher, which was submitted to Moulton, Tilton's friend, in consultation by Mr. Beecher for an appropriate answer, and the answer to which was given by him in the terms they prescribed—in that letter she says, speaking of Tilton:

> "Admitting all he says to be the invention of his drunken brain, still the effect upon her is the same. He is doing all he can to kill her by slow torture."

And yet these eager fishermen, whose nets were ready for whatever could be found floating in the water, preserve this letter which has been submitted to them in order to enable them to judge what was best to do with this nervous, excited woman—this letter is preserved as one of the muniments of title to the $100,000 which Theodore Tilton claims to-day in a court held by the Chief Justice, and in a court in which you sit as jurors! If there can be anything more dastardly than to deal with a woman—a mother, poor, unprotected, feeble, unhealthy, driven almost to madness by her love for her daughter and the cruelties of her husband—if anything more dastardly can be conceived than the calm and cool preservation, for the day when money can be made out of it, out of such a letter, and its introduction on the stand even, by the man who, in his malignity to Mrs. Morse, was capable of swearing that she was a murderous maniac, you may conceive it—I cannot. It is in keeping with the character of the man who, in another of his moods, and in speaking of that unholy and wicked libel penned by the hand of Stephen Pearl Andrews, but conceived in the brain of Theodore Tilton and filtered through the sieve of Woodhull.

> "When I was doing my best to suppress one earthquake"—

That is, Bowen's slanders against Mr. Beecher.

> "Mrs. Woodhull suddenly stood before me portentous with another."

The suppresser of earthquakes asks:

> "What was I to do; I resolved at all hazards to keep back the new avalanche until I could securely tie up the original storm."

This suppresser of earthquakes and of avalanches, this tier-up of original storms, was moving back avalanches, suppressing earthquakes, and tying up storms—all of his own creation; toiling like Hercules to suppress a slander, when all he had to do was to keep closed those Apollo-like lips, which his wife, Elizabeth, even to this day worships. But "the tongue is a wild beast which no man can tame;" and the first use he made of those lips was to send out that wild beast to rend where it would, to destroy everywhere. Gentlemen, it is against such men as Theodore Tilton that the world has a right to claim the interposition of courts of justice. If the spirit which he has exhibited in this case be permitted to run rampant, men like wolves will devour each other. With all the extraordinary power of condensation which characterizes my friend, Mr. Shearman, the direct contradictions to this oath, embraced within the measure of two lines, covers all those sheets—I shall not touch them; and in them is not included one word of the contradictions by his own writings, not one word of the contradictions by Henry Ward Beecher and Benjamin F. Tracy. They are the contradictions on vital and material points of the foremost men in Brooklyn and New-York, and of women of undoubted reputation for purity; and they stand each to the other of the thirty-five, friend to friend, oath to oath, looking Theodore Tilton in the eye, and appealing to that God whom they respect and he don't respect, for the truth of their denial and the falseness of his utterances.

MOULTON A DANGEROUS MAN.

Gentlemen, I have incidentally alluded, in passing, although as yet I have failed to give much attention to him, to Mr. Francis D. Moulton. I am deeply impressed with the feeling that I do injustice to you and to the cause, in giving him more than a passing notice. The issue here joined is between Theodore Tilton and the man he accuses. If Tilton is a false accuser, you need go no further in this case. If he is untrustworthy, rotten, heart and brain, and marrow, no witness whom he can call will reinstate him in the judgment of an honest man. And yet, because I regard Francis D. Moulton as a dangerous man, as the type of a class of dangerous men, I feel that I should be wanting in the discharge of my professional duty if I did not at least briefly and cursorily call your attention to some of the more marked features in his evidence, in order to enable you to apply your more unbiased judgment, your cooler understanding, to these facts, and determine whether even if Francis D. Moulton was the plaintiff instead of a witness, he stands any better in your judgment than the man he served. In the first place, I recall your attention to the fact that two years ago this man occupied a very different position in this community from that which he occupies to-day, even before your judgment is pronounced. Two years ago he was a leading member of one of the first commercial houses in this beautiful and prosperous city. Two years ago he was at the head of a family honored by its alliances, high in social position, worthy of confidence, respect, and regard. To-day Francis D. Moulton, through some cause which he fails to explain, stands alone. That great house has met with the disaster which was threatened to Plymouth Church: its roof is gone. Though there is another roof which still shields the firm of the same name, Francis D. Moulton don't find shelter in it. The men who have passed judgment upon him, and have executed that judgment, are the men who know him better than you do, or than I do. Certainly, he has not left that firm for lack of administrative genius and ability, if Theodore Tilton is to be believed. He has not left the firm for lack of kindly feeling on the part of those who are members of it; to some of whom he was allied by blood, and to all by interest, for he has been able to summon them as witnesses in his behalf even now, for as Francis D. Moulton deals with no man without keeping him in his power, it would have been strange if the man who betrayed the trust even of a confiding clergyman, retained no power now over those who were allied with him in interest then. Why this change? Professions sometimes mean much; acts mean more. How does Francis D. Moulton stand to day in your judgment, in the judgment of his own partners, in the judgment of the City of Brooklyn, in the judgment of millions of men who read from day to day the records of this trial? It is not for me to pronounce. It is for you. Right at the threshold of this argument on that branch of it which I devote to him, I confront him with his own words on that memorable 1st of June, writing beneath his own roof, to be read by Henry Ward Beecher, and produced on this trial. Who is this man? Is he one who believes that a minister of God commends himself to his parishioners by preaching the principles of foul adultery? Is he a man who believes that the hypocrisy of the altar will commend the gray-haired man to the confidence of the men, the women, and the children to whom he speaks from Sabbath to Sabbath, whom he consigns to the baptismal font, whom he hands over at the altar, man to woman, and woman to man, whom he commits to the grave—does he believe that? Did he on that first day of June believe that of all the eminent men in Christendom Henry Ward Beecher stood infamously preeminent as a man who preached from Sabbath to Sabbath to forty of his own mistresses, as a man who had from youth to age, growing rotten day after day, as a man who had been steeped in hypocrisy from the beginning, to whom no ties or obligations were sacred, who could go from the communion table to the adulterous bed, and administer the rites appropriate to each, to the same woman who trusted him, and who loved him? He swears to you now that he knew on the day when he penned this letter, and knowing that he says to him in writing, produced before you, the same handwriting with the apology, but dictated by another man—

> "You can stand it, if the whole case were published to-morrow."

Gentlemen, this man spoke the truth; but, if he did, what he uttered on this stand was a fabrication and a lie.

> "You know that I love you."

Frank says he is a heathen. There was one who was not a heathen, who was addressed by the one who spoke as never man spake—"Simon Peter, lovest thou Me?" "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee."

A COLD-BLOODED, TREACHEROUS MAN.

Can you conceive an antagonism stronger than the words uttered by Simon Peter, the true and faithful apostle, who once faltered from fear but never from a failure of love, and the same utterances when they came from a calm, cold-blooded, treacherous man, who was capable of going to the house of a woman and to a clergyman to enforce his threats with a pistol in his pocket?

"May God bless you." And in what form was the blessing of God to come? We have it here. It was when the same hand that penned that letter was laid upon that Book in attestation of the truth that Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, and that he knew it on the day when he said, "You the trust-betraying, hypocritical adulterer—you can stand it though you come before the whole world and say, 'I come from a debauch of one of my communicants.'" The same hand that wrote those words, "You know that I love you," was the same hand that was lifted in the solemnity of mockery to God—"May God bless you, the hypocrite and adulterer."

GEN. BUTLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

I am taxing your patience too long. I pass over much which I intended to say, to the bare skeleton of what I had proposed to fill out, and touch here and there single points. I have alluded to one eminent for his services in the field, for his skill as a diplomatist, for his power as a politician, and for many qualities that command admiration, and some, perhaps, even that make a man affectionate and beloved. It is by one of those singular fatalities which often attend a man of genius, that it rarely happens that a conspicuous case is presented which involves a great man, which is likely to move communities, that the name of Benjamin F. Butler does not appear in it. This may be an exception, but it was through no fault of his own that he was not the defender of those who did command the respect of his fellow-citizens. Frank Moulton was early brought into relations with this distinguished man, through difficulties between his own firm and the Government, as the evidence shows. That firm was involved in the defense of suits, the prosecutor in which, or, if not the prosecutor, the relator, was a name somewhat memorable, that of the informer, Jayne. And Benjamin F. Butler was their counsel. His Honor, I am inclined to think very properly, in reviewing it, although I thought otherwise at the time, excluded the evidence which would have enabled you to understand more about that case than you now do. But two or three things cropped out in Moulton's cross-examination which it is well to remember. He was prosecuted by one of a class who are known to be merciless. The informer was represented by counsel, who never spared even in war, and who was not likely to spare in peace. Oddly enough it happened that the relation of these parties was changed, and the hostility which was indicated by that litigation resulted in a lasting friendship between the informer and the counsel of the informer and Francis D. Moulton. I don't know how this happened. I only know that the friendship was so devoted that the time came when Moulton was in trouble, and this friend, without fee or reward, and after consultation with Moulton, tendered his services—to Moulton? No, to Moulton's enemy and victim. The friend of Moulton was recommended to Mr. Beecher as his counsel, and with the assurance that he could carry him through without regard to facts. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher didn't know Butler, and was laboring under the false impression that though Mr. Butler was a man of great ability, he was not the counsel whom the Pastor of Plymouth Church should select to represent him. At any rate, he failed to make the selection. But there were three other men whom, whatever Frank Moulton and Theodore Tilton thought, he loved and honored—my friend Hill, the brother of one with whom I was long associated in life in another city—the very name brings up in me, as it does in the heart of my friend, Beach, remembrances of honor, admiration, and love; Gen. Tracy, whom they struggled in vain to separate from Mr. Beecher by stratagem, by fraud, and by perjury; Thomas G. Shearman, who, from the hour he came into this case, has held them all at bay—these were the men Henry Ward Beecher was disposed to trust; and to throw himself, when the time came, upon the protection of the Bench and upon the vindication of a jury. But Gen. Butler not being accepted as counsel of Mr. Beecher, becomes on the same liberal terms, and without fee or reward, the adviser of Francis D. Moulton. We have by-play after by-play, not only by day but by night, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at that house in Remsen street, where this false accusation had its origin, and in due time Francis D. Moulton appears, the author of one of the most adroit and able papers which had ever been published in this country, which was intended to kill Henry Ward Beecher at a single blow. And when that blow failed, though no answer came, and this paper appears over the name of Francis D. Moulton, who took the credit and the honor of it, but revised by that dexterous and cunning intellect which was equal to all the vicissitudes of the war, and which never failed, whether in the advocacy of a good or a bad cause until now—and now it has failed through you—then came that vindication full of hate and malignity, full of cunningly devised falsehoods, for which Gen. Butler is not to be held responsible, for Moulton furnished the materials, but it has left a record producing an impression upon the country that nothing but your vindication can wholly efface.

The Court—Wait one moment until the bell retires.

ANALYZING MOULTON'S BONES.

Mr. Porter—I must hurry on. Gentlemen, it was said by the great naturalist, Agassiz, that if you would give him a single detached bone of any animal of which the rest was antediluvian and extinct, that by applying to it the powers which God has given to man, and which science has developed, from that single bone he could reconstruct the entire animal. In a man of the Moulton type are so many bones that I can't take time to deal with each, and I will take a single bone here and there to enable you to see whether you can reconstruct the animal of which that is a vital part. This man is either a true man or a liar. Which? Take a single illustration which occurs to me at the moment without reference to my notes. In the brief examination which I was permitted to make of him and which I was compelled to abandon on account of the then condition of my health, I took occasion to ask him how long he had been a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and whether that was a permanent connection? The question was asked at random, for information upon a fact as to which I was myself ignorant. With some hesitation he acknowledged that he was no longer a member of the original firm in all its branches of business, but there had been a subdivision of the business, and that he was now and had been from the 1st of January a member of the mercantile department of that business which was subordinate as distinguished with the other, which was connected with the great commercial prosperity of your city. I asked him whether that was a permanent connection? It was a connection of indefinite duration. Is no time fixed for its dissolution? None. It was a matter of comparatively minor importance, but this man thought it important to conceal from you the fact that even his own partners had laid their hands upon him. He deliberately swore, and the examination was midway in January, that on the 1st of January there had been a separation of the two branches of business, and that from that time he had been a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson in the partnership—in continuing the partnership to indefinite duration. And there it stood. That was true or false, and whether true or false he knew it. It so happened that when Jeremiah P. Robinson was brought by them to the stand it occured to that clear-headed and far-sighted lawyer, (Mr. Evarts,) who seems by intuition to know even the truths which are unrevealed, to ask of Mr. Robinson the question when Francis D. Moulton ceased to be a member of that firm. This, you will remember, is the uncle of Mrs. Moulton; this is the old partner of Franklin Woodruff; this is the man who comes to swear all his conscience would permit in aid of this controversy, which involved the honor and the reputation of his nephew—the husband of his niece. But he is an honest man. The partnership ceased on the 1st of January in pursuance of an agreement made something like a year ago, and the time has significance, gentlemen, for you remember that that was about the time when the last of the black-mailing attempts were being made. It ceased to take effect until at a future day. The day came, and at the instance of Moulton the day was postponed. Finally came the 1st of January, and with that Jeremiah P. Robinson and his partners no longer would consent to be linked with this man in their general business. But at his solicitation—and you have no doubt it was in view of this trial, which it was thought would be concluded within a month—there was a postponement of the question of final dissolution in respect to even the mercantile branch of the house until the 1st of February. And thereupon Jeremiah P. Robinson means that they had entered on the 1st of January into a formal agreement that at the end of the month, on the 1st of February, that partnership, in all its branches, should be forever at an end. Which of these gentlemen lies? No man who knows them both will doubt that it is Francis D. Moulton. There is one bone of the animal. Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton have in almost every conceivable form taken the opportunity, by their testimony on this stand, to convey to you the impression that that claim of $7,000 against Mr. Bowen was one which Mr. Bowen never denied. Why? Because they knew that right behind the admission of that fact lay the clue to the original conspiracy in the design to black-mail. What? Henry C. Bowen, who lives in a palace, who is not the editor but the owner of one of the great religious papers of the country, a man of affluent fortune, whose good name would not permit him to refuse the payment of an honest debt, summarily turning a man out of his employment and then defying the contract to which he had affixed his signature and seal, and which was in the hands of his adversary! Henry C. Bowen, waiting for a prosecution, and resisting that prosecution, and holding off year after year, refusing to pay the claim! It needs explanation. It finds it. When the time comes that the *Golden Age* can no longer float without $7,000 to float it, then comes that black-mail card, purporting to contain a charge against Henry Ward Beecher, which would involve him in dishonorable propositions to one of his own communicants. Theodore Tilton makes his way down Broadway, and by providence, not of God, but of one of those spirits who are above, by a happy conception, thought he would go up stairs and see his old friend Sam Wilkeson, and by the merest accident, when he got there he drew out of his pocket a well-worn galley slip, containing a libelous letter from Theodore Tilton to Henry C. Bowen, which must ruin one and ruin both. He says this man owes me $7,000 and won't pay it. Justice must prevail, though the heavens fall, and I am sorry to say, Sir, that I have got to publish that card.

A WORD FOR SAM WILKESON.

He knew Wilkeson as well as I do; better than you do. And let me say that among all the characters who have appeared in this drama, there is none more worthy of note and remembrance than Samuel Wilkeson, one of the most brilliant and extraordinary men whom it has ever been my fortune to meet, and the more brilliant and more extraordinary because the warmth of his heart is equal to the clearness of his intellect, and who never was capable of meanness, for his soul is the soul of honor and chivalry, and he only suspects men like Tilton. He is one of the men of honor; one of the men in the various walks of life who command the respect and admiration of their countrymen—men like my friend Henry Ward Beecher; men like William M. Evarts; men like the honored Chief Justice of this tribunal. My old classmate and Judge Fullerton's class-mate in college, Samuel Wilkeson, looked at Tilton, and reading him through as thoroughly as if he had created him, he says, Theodore Tilton it is not possible you are going to publish a paper like that. Justice! justice! Henry C. Bowen won't pay me $7,000 that he owes me. He has no defense. I have sued him, but I have no confidence in courts of law. That letter will bring him. That letter, though it may not bring Bowen, he knew perfectly well would bring Sam Wilkeson. There rises before him a vision of the agony it would cause honest men and earnest men. There is the pain to come to the honest wife; there is the shame to come upon Plymouth Church, that its Pastor was guilty of adultery; and he knew that if these words were published it would go off on the wings of the lightning all through Christendom, that Henry Ward Beecher has, for a period of ten or fifteen years, been devoting himself to open libertinism, and that Plymouth Church, which has been thought among men to be worthy at least of some regard, is merely an assignation-house of debauchery. Theodore, Theodore, you are wrong. If Bowen owes you that money he must pay it. Leave this matter in my hands. I will see the friends of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, and we will bring that to a sudden termination. If he owes you that it is yours, and he must pay it. He makes his way across the river to that clear-headed old merchant, Mr. Claflin; he goes to that strong-headed and bright-brained gentleman, Mr. Sage; he passes over to Mr. Cleveland and to Mr. Storrs, and to the men whom he knows would give, give, give of their substance and to the extent of half their fortunes, to save the man whom they honor and trust and love.

THE ARBITRATION.

And what was the result? Theodore says: "Why, Sam, I don't know what kind providence brought me here and made me bring this paper with me. Do take it; do with it what you will." Wilkeson did, and within—and within the space of a single week there was an arbitration, at which Mr. Bowen and the friends of Mr. Beecher were together; at which all defense was waived: at which a tripartite agreement was signed which would have bound any one but a barbarian. All three signed it; but two out of three have forgotten it. Bowen honestly but simply, because of the infirmity of a treacherous memory; Tilton honestly but simply, because there is no money to be gained by admitting it. Of course, it is forgotten. Yet they signed it, and Theodore Tilton went away, carrying with him the $7,000 that could be got by no other process; but in his exultation, handing it over to Franklin Woodruff, who he knew would communicate it to Francis D. Moulton, he writes upon the back of that paper in his own acknowledged handwriting, "Spoils from new friends for the benefit of old." They call Franklin Woodruff to prove that he has forgotten and don't know what that meant. Theodore goes to the stand; they don't ask him if he has forgotten it. Moulton goes to the stand; they don't ask him if he has forgotten it. Does any man doubt, in view of the revelations of this trial, that that $7,000 was money he never would have recovered if Bowen proved the facts which have been proved on this trial? If Theodore Tilton, professing to be engaged in an enterprise of conducting a religious paper, was at that time unworthy of that employment, unfit for that vocation, bringing disgrace upon his employer and upon the very journals with which he was engaged—it was a breach of the liability warranted in law that every man makes when he undertakes for a salary to perform that service, the warranty that he was fit for that service. I called your attention to the fact that Mr. Moulton, as well as Mr. Tilton, on the direct examination, took great pains to show that there was no defense. Tilton professed to have forgotten that he had brought suit. My friend Mr. Abbott, who is a sort of bank upon whom any lawyer may ever draw, hands me a citation from the evidence at page 673:

> "I told him Mr. Bowen said that he never had received any such letter as that of the 1st of January, 1871, and that he had not said the things that were stated in that letter, and that Bowen said he did not owe him anything, and he said his lawyers told him that he did not owe him anything."

He did not, but he paid him $7,000, and Theodore Tilton gave it as his judgment, when he recorded on the back of the paper which he thought would never see the light of day, Spoils through the new friends of Plymouth Church, by the aid of Tilton, for Frank D. Moulton, and for the benefit of the old friends, Moulton and Tilton, who had played ball at school together.

ANOTHER BONE OF THE ANIMAL.

Again, another bone of the animal. It was important for them, if they could, in order to avoid the charge of black-mail, to make this jury believe that Bessie Turner was sent away out of pure benevolence on the part of Tilton and Bowen to save Henry Ward Beecher, and he—Moulton—tells us in his testimony that Tilton thought that Bessie Turner was a dangerous character to have about, and "I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. T. could not afford to pay her expenses." He told Mr. Beecher on that pretense to pay them. Observe that Mr. Beecher was in no danger from Bessie Turner. You have seen her on the stand. Do you believe that Bessie Turner was the girl to prove disloyal to that mother whom she so idolatrously loved that she would go and circulate the slanders of Theodore Tilton, which she had denounced even to his face as infamous fabrications and wicked lies? No. But Theodore Tilton remembered the scene in her bed-chamber; Theodore Tilton remembered the occasion when she, in the sound sleep of young girlhood, was carried before she was awake from her bed to his; and though no harm was done beyond that, he knew that it was not a good thing to put in the biography of Theodore Tilton when it should hereafter come to be published among men. And yet the main contrivance of these two men is to get from her, through Mrs. Tilton, whom she loved, a seeming retraction of the charge against Theodore Tilton, and then to represent that she was sent away to conceal the adultery of Mrs. Tilton with Henry Ward Beecher. Again, this man Moulton produces before you certain letters which he calls clandestine. Yes, from Mrs. Tilton to Henry Ward Beecher; and to these letters he, with his friend Benjamin F. Butler, seeks to give a licentious and base interpretation. Now, gentlemen, there is a letter first, which you will remember.

CLANDESTINE LETTERS.

First, that Frank Moulton came into possession of the clandestine letters which had arrived during his absence in Florida, by Henry Ward Beecher delivering them to him. What sort of clandestinity is that in which the adulterer delivers to the nearest friend of the husband of his paramour the letters which are to be the evidence of adultery? That is significant enough to characterize the baseness of these men, but there is more. One of these letters was in its envelope when it was offered on the witness stand. The envelope was marked, the letter was marked, the letter was read in evidence when my friend Mr. Evarts fixed that eye of his, which sees clearer than that of most of us, and significantly saw upon that envelope that it was addressed to Mrs. Tilton, care of Theodore Tilton, No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and sent by mail. Are these clandestine letters sent by an adulterer to an adulteress to the care of the husband, to his own dwelling and through the public mail? And yet these men were capable of attempting to mislead you into the belief that these letters were clandestine. But as soon as Mr. Evarts had fixed his eye upon that point, my friend Judge Fullerton, quicker than lightning, said, "This letter don't belong in that envelope; we will produce the envelope that belongs to this after dinner." We called for all the envelopes. The envelopes never came; never came; are not here. Now, as you know well, adulterers don't correspond with adulteresses through the public mail, addressing their letters to the care of the husband of the woman they attempt to dishonor.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Allow me to allude for a moment, because I forgot it yesterday or the day before, in touching upon this point, to that letter of resignation, which is a specimen of Frank Moulton's literary ability. He represents Henry Ward Beecher, a master of the English language, as writing a paper addressed to his church, and which he knew would the next morning be in every newspaper that was in telegraphic communication on this continent, "I *resign Plymouth Church*"—the Pastor of a church who don't know enough to write English, even for four lines. Of course, you know there is not a clergyman on this continent who would make such a mistake. "I tender herewith my *resignation of Plymouth Church.*" Well, that is very much like "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara"—[laughter]—or to accomplish a rape through a paroxysmal kiss.

> "I tender herewith my resignation of Plymouth Church. I have stood among you in sorrow for two years, in order to save from shame a certain household; but since a recent publication makes this no longer possible, I now resign my ministry to retire to private life."

That was the manner in which he proposed to strip for this fight. Let Plymouth Church be saved, then Henry Ward Beecher is ready to meet his enemies. Even the hunted stag has a right to turn at bay and bury his antlers in the bowels of the men who pursued him. You see here how this whole case is made up of a fabric of lies interwoven with each other by ingenious artists. But it has so been appointed in the providence of God that the devices of knavery fail, and none more signally than the one has in this case; for we have the devices, and they the seeking to transfer the parentage of them to another. He still trusted Moulton. O! how feeble was the reed on which he leaned. Again, I only allude to this as one of those little things with which the whole testimony of Moulton bristles. Moulton professes to have been a gentleman of manners, culture, education even, of some literary ability, a hospitable host, a man of the world, a member of a large commercial house, and yet this man gravely tells you on the night of the 30th of December, the first time either he or Beecher crossed each other's threshold, he and Beecher had a confidential conversation about Beecher's sexual intercourse with the wife of Moulton's friend; again on the 31st, again on the 1st January, again on the 20th of January, when Mr. Beecher was receiving a multitude of New-Year calls; again on the 3d of January, on the 5th, on the 7th, and so running on day after day, week after week, and month after month, and year after year, to 1874; and in all this time, in all their conversations, the clergyman, apparently clean, not presumptively dirty, of good manners, of good culture, himself the son of a clergyman, the husband of a respectable woman, a father, a grandfather, walks down from his house on Columbia Heights to No. 174 Livingston street, and the man who started a gentleman arrives a brute, and immediately begins tattling to Frank Moulton about his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton; and by one of those odd fatalities by which Providence enables honest men to distinguish between truths and falsehoods uttered by rogues, almost in every instance of his first report of the conversation he represents Mr. Beecher as saying "My intercourse with Mrs. Tilton—my sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton." Now, you will bear in mind, gentlemen, that during all this period Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton were writing to each other—at least Mr. Beecher supposed Moulton was writing to him; he was merely copying the letters that Theodore Tilton wrote through him. But they had not the effrontery even in one of those letters to utter one word of the crime of adultery, of sexual intercourse; and, while these were confidential notes, to be seen, as Mr. Beecher had a right to suppose, by nobody but the man to whom they were sent, yet in all of them there is the language of a pure, humble, faithful, Christian clergyman, and he is writing Frank Moulton in the language of a gentleman and a clergyman; but the moment he goes down to his roof he begins to talk to him in language such as is never heard under a respectable roof, even if there are no ladies. Why, if on that night Henry Ward Beecher had confessed adultery, do you think he would not suppose that Frank Moulton would believe it without his repeating it again and again and again every time he went beneath that roof? Why, that is like Moulton's account of the conversation with him on the subject of Bowen: "Mr. Beecher—It is a bitter night; don't you think Bowen is a very treacherous man?" When he goes down to Mrs Tilton's—"Cold to-night. Isn't Mr. Bowen a very treacherous man?" This language about "sexual intercourse"—why, gentlemen, would two libertines talk together in that way? And yet this is the story, garnished by the art of Tilton, and the treachery of Moulton, and the skill of Butler, until at one period one-half of mankind believed that these lies had some truth beneath them, which shows that, though there is great power in falsehood, there is a mightier power in truth, which rises above it. "Let truth and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth to come to the worst in a free and open encounter?" to quote once more the language of John Milton.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON MOULTON.

Again I must overleap these barriers and confine myself to a few. There is one upon which my eye rests, to which I attach a word as a note, for which you will pardon me for calling your attention to. This man—Francis D. Moulton—who professes to have believed Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, a hypocrite, and a debauchee, a liar and a libertine—this man he takes into his own house as a bosom companion, he tells to his own wife the story of Beecher's infamy, and tells her that he thinks it will promote her social position if she can only be hail fellow well met with a clerical debauchee; he has Henry Ward Beecher's portrait taken from the walls of the pretended cuckold, and carried down to Clinton street and hung in his parlor before a virtuous woman, in sight of his only boy, to be seen there by Theodore Tilton, who looks at the man who dishonored him every time he enters the room. Nay, more, he commits this man to the charge of his wife when he must leave, and gives the adulterer access to her bed-chamber. He permits an adulterer to kiss her lips every time he opens the door in his presence. She forgot that. She remembered the one kiss which she could give with a stab, being on the last occasion that she ever looked upon the face of Henry Ward Beecher until she looked upon it here; but the rest she forgot. Mr. Beecher swore to you that whenever he entered that house he saluted her and she him, in the presence of her husband. She is recalled to the stand; or if not formally recalled, they tell us what they propose to prove by her, and we admit it, there is no denial of that. Francis D. Moulton is recalled to the stand, and although Henry Ward Beecher had sworn that on every occasion when he crossed that threshold Mrs. Moulton saluted him with a kiss in the presence of her husband, Francis D. Moulton dare not and does not deny it. Of course not. Her father dare not deny it, for he knows that to deny it would be perjury before God. Theodore Tilton, who was there at many and many meetings, and could have denied it if it were false, dares not deny that the wife of Frank Moulton saluted the adulterer of Plymouth Church with a kiss in the presence of her husband, and without rebuke. Put these things together. What do they show us of the man?—(I am not speaking of the lady now)—what do they show us of the man, as to the truth that lies behind and beneath all these developments? I must hurry on. Let me call your attention, before I proceed, to the particular question of black-mail as illustrative of the perjury. And of course that—we don't deny it—and although Tilton suppressed it in the garbled and false copies of the "Apology," yet when it came before the world they could not expunge the fact that it began with a declaration of trust and ended with a declaration of trust, although the trust was broken and betrayed—but, let us look a little at Frank Moulton. I don't propose to take him in order now, but just casually as things occur to us. Just take one single interview. It is a memorable one. It is on the 12th day of July last; it is Sunday; Mr. Redpath is there. He is going up on other business to Mr. Beecher, and he receives certain messages. Now, gentlemen, if it were true that, for three, nay, for four years prior to that Sabbath day, every time he went to the house of Frank Moulton, he talked to him about his sexual intercourse with Elizabeth R. Tilton; and when he didn't find Frank Moulton at home he told Mrs. Moulton about his sexual intercourse, or his crime, with Elizabeth Tilton; and, not satisfied with that, thanked Frank Moulton for telling Woodruff, thanked Mrs. Moulton for telling Robinson, thanked Mrs. Moulton for telling another Robinson about his sexual intercourse with Elizabeth R. Tilton, because it enabled him to talk with those gentlemen and ladies—if it were true that all through this period these foul epithets were shaking the air of Frank Moulton's parlor, were snuffed up by his wife, were inhaled by his boy, were overheard by his servants—if that was the atmosphere of that house—if they all knew it—if, besides that, they had Beecher's written confession that he had committed adultery in Frank Moulton's safe—Beecher's letters, speaking of his sin, in Frank Moulton's tin box—Theodore Tilton's written telegraphic call to come and say that Henry Ward Beecher had been an adulterer for two years—what need was there on that Sabbath day to send up to Henry Ward Beecher a special message to say to him that the charge was to be changed? "Redpath, tell him from me that I am going to charge him with adultery." "No, no," says Moulton, "don't tell him that. Tell him that yesterday Theodore was so angry with me because I loved him that he was ready to smite me. Tell him that I stand between them, and that if either of them shall dare to attempt to smite the other, I will crush him."

That is the story this man would have you believe came from him, with a knowledge at the time that he had only to ring the bell and call in his wife and ask her, "How many times has Henry Ward Beecher in your presence confessed that he was an adulterer?" He had only to unlock that safe to prove that he had an apology, which he called a confession of adultery; he had only to go to Theodore Tilton and call upon him to unearth that paper, a copy of which he showed on that 30th of December to Henry Ward Beecher, and which, he says, is destroyed, but which he showed to Mr. Beecher nine months after its destruction, and said the original was then in the hands of Frank Moulton—that paper which if produced would blast and brand this prosecution—that paper which, according to his own version of it in the "True Story," was a charge merely of improper solicitations and not adultery. Both, being lost, they can now represent as a confession of adultery, in order to smash the woman and crucify the man.

A BUSY SCENE.

Well, now, on this Sunday the scene was a busy one. Mr. Tracy was there. There was a consultation. Benjamin F. Butler was consulted. Through his wary strategy Mr. Beecher was not altogether in his own hands, Moulton told him. "Don't trust Tracy; don't have anything to do with him; communicate to him that you are guilty; authorize him to make admissions also, but don't talk with him. If you talk, the public will know. The true policy is the policy of silence. Let me, Frank Moulton, manage this." On that Sunday there had been a conversation with Gen. Tracy, in which he says, "Moulton, there is a difficulty about this matter; Frank, if you are going to change this charge, you will make it one of adultery. Adultery is crime, Mr. Beecher has got to defend that charge; he has got to tell the truth. If it was not adultery, there is, of course, no harm, no money having passed, but if it is adultery the world will want to know what it was for that you got $5,000 from Henry Ward Beecher for the use of Theodore Tilton." Then the indignation of Mr. Moulton: "Did Henry Ward Beecher tell you that? I will grind him to powder. I will deny that. He had no business to tell you that." "It was not Mr. Beecher that told me that." "Who did tell you?" "I don't like to say." "You must tell me who told you that. I insist upon knowing it." After some hesitation Gen. Tracy thought that perhaps he ought, because otherwise Moulton would bring him into a false position. "I think it was Franklin Woodruff, and he told me the day he got the money. He told me that you had received $5,000, but hadn't taken it in a check; that Mr. Beecher had to go to the bank and draw it in bills, and that you received the money." "He had no business to tell you that. Now, let me say to you, Beecher must not state that; he must deny it; I shall deny it." [A pause.] Umph—umph—is that all? He goes to Franklin Woodruff and arraigns him for telling Gen. Tracy about the money. "Oh!" says Franklin, "it was not the $5,000 I told him about; it was the $500 that you gave on one occasion for the support of Tilton's family." "Why that isn't in the account." "Well, it was that $500; I didn't tell him about the $5,000; Tracy is mistaken."

Here we have creeping out the fact, which Beecher himself had forgotten, that at an earlier date there was a $500 transaction. Thus we have disclosed another of these arrangements concerning which certain scratching and indefinite memorandums are found on Frank Moulton's books. There was another transaction of the same kind; and you see there was trouble. Frank Moulton was ready on Saturday to come out and accuse Beecher of adultery, but on Sunday he thought better of it. Things must be manipulated and arranged first. Tilton says, "Redpath, tell Beecher that I am going to change the charge to adultery." "No, no! you will not. I will stand between you and Theodore Tilton." Then, Redpath says, after that interview they went off together to another room to prepare Frank Moulton's first statement. Now observe that is as early as the 13th of July—as the 12th of July. That first statement, prepared by him and Tilton, he showed to Tracy. It charged adultery. That statement was so modified; and afterward, at a much later period, changed. They had held back the charge of adultery, because what they wanted was to get Mr. Beecher on record first before he got the documents, and then come upon him with these papers, which they thought he had in great part forgotten, then they would be able to give a cool fabrication, which they could supplement with their own oral statements, and thus condemn him hopelessly. But it was still the part of Moulton to play the Mutual Friend. "Theodore is angry with me because I tell him that I love Beecher at least as well, if not better, than Tilton." Now, even that "big boy" almost opened his eyes when Redpath brought him that message. Redpath says he told him, "Theodore Tilton is a scoundrel; he is rotten to the core." "But, Redpath"—(and he says that he put the question to him interrogatorily.) "Redpath, Frank Moulton is friendly to me really, isn't he?" "Undoubtedly," says Redpath. Was there ever a case in which there was colder-blooded and more slimy treachery than that of Frank Moulton, while he and Theodore Tilton were engaged in making out this very charge of adultery, and sending this word to Mr. Beecher in order to have him put in a statement which would be open to their conjoint assault, and enable them to crush him.

The court here took the usual recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Porter, at 2:18 o'clock, resumed his address as follows: May it please your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury: There is a single point in connection with the multitude of those which I have noted in connection with the testimony of Mr. Tilton to which I wish to call your special attention, relying in the main upon your memory of his general testimony, unaided by any suggestions from me. I allude to it because it is one of those little significant ear-marks of falsehood or truth, as the case may be, which enable you to judge of a great many others in regard to which the proofs may be understood or obscure. You remember that I alluded this morning to the extraordinary fact that an American gentleman and merchant, a man of social position and literary pretensions, who, according to his own theories knowingly, deliberately designed and delivered over to the companionship of his wife an infamous hypocritical debauchee, that he should have hung in his own parlor a portrait which did not belong to him, and that portrait the counterfeit similitude of such a debauchee. I say it to the credit of the manhood that is within him, that he himself said, even on the evidence, and without the aid and the suggestion of adverse counsel, that it was a feature of the case which called for explanation. When Frank Moulton wants an explanation, it is always forthcoming if he can give it, and if all other explanations fail, it will be found very ready in a forged lie. And he tells us, in order to explain the fact, that he had the picture of an adulterer hanging in his parlor for every guest to look upon, as the ornament of the drawing-room at which a virtuous woman presided over the hospitalities of his house; that though it was there, it was only for a little while; that it was after the adulterer repented; that it was not in 1871; that it was only after he and his wife had become accustomed to the idea of the companionship of a libertine, and he deliberately swore before high heaven that that portrait never hung in his house until his removal to Livingston street in May, 1872.

Mr. Shearman—Remsen street.

Mr. Porter—Remsen street, in May, 1872. It is said that liars should have more than the faculty of invention, and should have good memories. He had forgotten that in his presence Theodore Tilton for another purpose—May, 1871, I should have said—that Theodore Tilton for another purpose had already sworn in the bitterness of his animosity to Mrs. Morse that that portrait was taken from his house in the Fall of 1870 to the house of Frank Moulton for the purpose of preserving it from the threatened violence of this crazed woman, as he pleased to call her. He swore to that believing that it had not been contradicted by Tilton, for that seems to have escaped his attention and he swore to it undoubtedly in the belief that in a matter of such minor importance there would be no witness to contradict him. And yet this falsehood uttered by him at the close of the trial and on his return to the witness stand for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of one of our witnesses, this falsehood was nailed to the counter by two witnesses both speaking from absolute knowledge, and both fixing the fact that that portrait hung in the parlor in Remsen street—in Clinton street in the Winter before his removal to Remsen street. One was the owner of the house of which he was a tenant, who saw it when he went there to collect his rent, and the other was the usher of Plymouth Church, that church which he hates and which he would unroof if it lay in his feeble power, but he then, as the friend of Henry Ward Beecher, sat there long hours by day and by night, watching over the sick bed of Francis D. Moulton while he lay hovering between life and death. The falsehood itself is of trivial importance, but Oh, what a revelation it is of the character of the nest in which vipers are bred. True, little serviceable in the cause, invented there by a cunning and plausible man, it is a circumstance to which you can give the true appellation of a lie.

MOULTON BETRAYED HIS TRUST.

Gentlemen, I shall deal no more with this man, except in another relation. I had prepared notes for the purpose of analyzing his evidence as it runs through days and days, and it would be, perhaps, to a most weary recapitulation. You remember these general facts, and my observation of jurors has been that they form their judgment of a man rather by the sincerity of his utterance and the probability of his narrative than by those minute analyses which take up so much of the time of the court, and tries the patience of the jury. But I must advert to one aspect of the case in connection even with him before I close. What is the pretext of this man as an apology for his betrayal of trust, his falsity to his honor. On the 13th of August he said Henry Ward Beecher in a published statement alluded to the fact that he received for Theodore Tilton money exacted by him in the interest of Tilton for the purpose of black-mail. Gentlemen, it is as false as any utterance that ever fell from his smooth and oily lips. If you will remember the first day of his examination, you will recall the fact which was still further pressed upon him, during my absence, in the continuance of that cross-examination by my friend, Gen. Tracy, that even by his own concession he had betrayed that trust in the interval between the 13th of July and the 4th of August, deliberately, without motive, without provocation. On the 24th of July Gen. Tracy, in behalf of Mr. Beecher, called upon him with a written note in kind and courteous terms from Mr. Beecher saying that the Church Committee were waiting for his statement, and asking the privilege of looking at the documents which had been left in his hands for the purpose of keeping them safe if occasion should arise for their use. When Gen. Tracy came to present that demand he refused to receive it. Why? When Gen. Tracy pressed upon him the demand, and insisted upon his reading the letter of Mr. Beecher, he said, I have no time to answer. When the demand was still further pressed by Gen. Tracy, who read this man through and through, he said, I can't furnish to Mr. Beecher these papers; they must be secure. Do you mean to say, Sir, that you suppose that Henry Ward Beecher and I are not safe custodians of these papers? No, but I am going to Narragansett, and, besides, Gen. Tracy, it is not on my part fair to Theodore Tilton to let Mr. Beecher see these papers. Why not? They are original papers. Why, Mr. Moulton, they are original papers of which the copies are circulating all over the continent; they are the original papers of which Theodore Tilton has published the copies, so that they have run from State to State over the Union. What Mr. Beecher wants is to verify the copies by an inspection of the originals. He does not know what he has written; he has left them in your hands in trust, and he asks to look at them. I don't think it would be honorable to Theodore Tilton to let Henry Ward Beecher see what I never would have let Theodore Tilton see. You did not publish them? No. Who did? Theodore Tilton. Where did he get the copies? I don't know. Did he get them from you? No. How else has he had the papers? I don't know how he got them. I have sternly refused to let him make a copy of a single paper, and honor calls upon me to refuse it equally sternly to Mr. Beecher. Why, the originals will be safe if you let me take copies? I don't know. Why, there is your own clerk, let him make copies so that Mr. Beecher may see the whole of the papers of which you published what purported to be extracts. Gen. Tracy, I am going to Narragansett; I have not time. The General, lawyer-like, sat down and writes a note, and asks him if he will allow Mr. Beecher to have copies made at his house, at his own expense, to the end that he may be enabled to speak of these papers, of which garbled extracts had been given to the public by Tilton, but of which Mr. Beecher wished to give the whole. I have no time; I am going to Narragansett. Now, if Moulton could not trust his own clerk to make copies of papers that he had in his tin box and in his safe, there was, perhaps, reason for the refusal. What was there in these papers that needed the shelter of darkness instead of the blaze of light? Gentlemen, the man who was just on his way to the cars for Narragansett had in his pocket—the pocket which contains the pistol when he goes to a woman for a letter, and to a clergyman for a paper—he had in his pocket these papers to exhibit them to Benjamin F. Butler, who was no "mutual friend" of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher had never authorized him to show them to him, to be woven by Gen. Butler into the spider's web which should entrap the fly of Plymouth Church. This man, whose honor would not permit him to give to Mr. Beecher copies of his own papers, which had already been published by Theodore Tilton, had them here to deliver them to a man who, whatever may be his claims upon public consideration and regard, had no claims upon Henry Ward Beecher except those of rejected addresses and unrequited love. And he says to Gen. Tracy, I won't read your letter, and I ask you to take your letter to Mr. Beecher. And he proceeded on his way. And this man, thus professing such love for Mr. Beecher, who had never wronged him, goes to Narragansett, hatches his plot, perfects his libel, comes home with his statement, arrives here on the morning of the 14th of August, finds another letter from Mr. Beecher, dated on the 28th, asking him if he would not give him the letters he held in trust for him—at least to give them to the committee—and he writes to him—no, not writes to him, but copies what Benjamin F. Butler had written for him:

THE ESAU OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"No. 49 Remsen Street, Aug. 4, 1874."

Observe, the voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hand was the hand of Esau; the man who purports to write this letter is Francis D. Moulton, but the man who dictated it was the Esau of Massachusetts:

"My Dear Mr. Beecher: I received your note of July 24, informing me that you were making a statement and need the papers in my hands, asking me to send them to you for the purpose of having extracts and copies made from them, as the case may be, that you may use them in your controversy with Mr. Tilton.

I should be very glad to do anything that I may do, consistent with my sense of what is due to justice and to right, to aid you. But if you will reflect that I hold all the important papers intrusted to me at the desire and request and in the confidence of both parties to this unhappy affair, you will see that I cannot give them or any of them to either party to aid him as against the other."

Gentlemen, suppose, in an undue confidence in me, you should appoint me your Executor and Trustee to look after the interests of your daughter and your son, and there came to be afterward a difference between the daughter and that son, and one of them comes to me and demands access to the papers which their father's will has given me—his instructions to be my law—and I coolly turn around and say: "I am only the Trustee; I cannot show you your father's will; it would be a breach of honor; I hold these in trust for the man whose bones are moldering in Green-Wood, not to benefit the living beneficiaries created in the trust." You came to me, and have entered into a contract to leave with me a contract of trust; you afterward come to me as the depositary of the contract and say, "I want to see this paper by which you act, and which I left with you in trust;" I say, "I have it in trust for both parties; I cannot show it unless your adversary shall consent that you may see it." "Why, my adversary has already seen it, and has put a copy of that contract into the hands of a lawyer, who is prosecuting me for its enforcement, but it is a false and forged copy of the contract, and I want to look at the original." "I have taken the advice of Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and, according to his idea, you have no business to ask me to see the copy. I don't know how the other side obtained their copy. I am a man of honor."

"I have not given,"

He proceeds,

"or shown to Mr. Tilton any document or papers relating to your affairs since the renewal of your controversy, which had been once adjusted."

He hadn't. But if he hadn't given them to him, some ministering angel who wrote a legible hand had. Who carried the key of that tin box? How did Theodore Tilton get these copies? What was this sense of honor which would permit one man to have what he pleased of them, and which would refuse it to the other?

"I need not tell you how deeply I regret your position as opposed to each other, after my long, and, as you I have no doubt fully believed, honest and faithful, effort to have you otherwise."

O, how that impressed Gen. Butler—the honor and fidelity of this mutual friend! And he gives utterance to it in those eloquent and breathing words of his that burn as they breathe:

"I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties—"

Which, being interpreted, means until Theodore Tilton

"Shall request me to make them public or to deliver it into the hands of either or both, or to lay it before the committee, or I am compelled, in a court of justice, to produce them."

No black-mail, gentlemen! Of course he didn't contemplate a suit at that time against the man at whose feet he was fawning, whom he was flattering to his face, from whom he was taking, day after day, certificates that he could use thereafter against him to show that he was a God-sent messenger of love.

"And produce them, if I can be so compelled. My regret—"

I wonder whether that means Moulton's regret or Butler's regret—Butler, the discarded lawyer, or Moulton, the "mutual friend."

"My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured in this regard, for all the facts are known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that in the statement you are preparing you will only set forth the exact facts; and, if so, the documents, when produced, will only confirm, and cannot contradict, what you may state, so that you will suffer no loss."

When I examined Mr. Moulton about the entries of the black-mail in his books, he said "I ought to have the privilege of looking at my books," and I gave him until the next day. If I had consulted Benjamin F. Butler, if Mr. Beecher had accepted his services, he would have said, "Tell Mr. Moulton 'you are at no disadvantage without the books. I regret very much I cannot use them, but my regret is softened by the fact that if you state truly what is there recorded it won't hurt you, and if, which I cannot believe, you lie, it is very proper the books should be left behind in order to convict you of the lie.'" That was the method of reasoning adopted by the mutual friend and the rejected counsel, as commending itself to the sense of honor of conscientious men, even at the very time they were contemplating bringing this proceeding in a court of justice:

"If, on the contrary, which I cannot presume, you desire the possession of the documents in order that you may prove your statement in a matter not to be contravened by the facts set forth in them to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I cannot believe the strictest form of friendship for you calls upon me to do.

With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust, I am very truly yours,

F. D. MOULTON."

Down to that moment Henry Ward Beecher trusted, as I trust your Honor, as I trust each of you twelve whom I have known through five months, and in each of whom I recognize that integrity of purpose which convinces me that you are upright and honest men. But when that letter came, this man whom Judge Morris calls a "coward," this man who had been threatened with a charge that should destroy him—this man no longer appeals to him for sympathy or regard, but in a tone of earnest manliness he replies, and I may be permitted to read to you his reply:

BEECHER'S REPLY.

F. D. Moulton, Esq.:

Sir: Your letter bearing date Aug. 4, 1874, is this moment received. Allow me to express my regret and astonishment that you refuse me permission even to see certain letters and papers in your possession relating to charges made against me by Theodore Tilton, and at the reasons given for the refusal. On your solemn and repeated assurance of personal friendship, and in the unquestioning confidence with which you inspired me of your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands for safe-keeping various letters addressed to me by my brother and my sister, and various other parties; also memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's affairs; I also from time to time addressed to you confidential notes relating to my own self, as one friend will write to another; these papers were never placed in your hands to be held for two parties; they were held for me; I did not wish to subject them to the risk of loss or scattering from my careless habits in the manner of preserving documents; they were to be held for me; in so far as those papers were concerned you were only a friendly trustee, holding the papers subject to my wishes."

And, as my friend Abbott suggests, he didn't go to Narragansett and take counsel of Benjamin F. Butler, but the moment he receives the letter which shows to him that he is in the coils of the serpent, he answers it upon the instant; he preserved no copy; that we compelled from them, under the exaction of a subpœna and the power of an oath, and compelled the production of this letter in order to ascertain even what Mr. Beecher had written. They could not refuse it, for they had admitted its receipt. Do you suppose that Henry Ward Beecher then thought that instead of answering his trusted friend, Francis D. Moulton, he was writing to the man who had already recorded his name in history? That he was writing to one of the ablest publicists of the age? That he was engaged in correspondence with a man who never spared an enemy, however faithfully he may have served a friend? That he was engaged in a controversy with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who stood behind this man and dictated what he had written? How does he deal with it? Is he the guilty adulterer, struck dumb by the charge? Frank Moulton tells you that he had over him the power of life and death; Frank Moulton, whose wife could consign Henry Ward Beecher to infamy; Frank Moulton, backed by Theodore Tilton, who hated him as he hated his God; Frank Moulton, who loved nothing that belonged to him, who hated even the very wife of his bosom, who hated even the very boy whom he had once, for false pretenses, professed to serve—but I cannot talk with patience upon such things. Do you believe that it was a guilty man who, the moment he found that this man was false, indignantly took that stand—Sir, I trusted you as a friend; I recognize you now as an enemy. I placed confidence in you which you did not deserve. I look upon you now as you are. I stake my rights; I appeal to any sense of honor that may remain within you. I know my appeal will be vain, but it shall be made, made fearlessly. Was that the language of innocence or of guilt? If it were true that he was an adulterer—if it were true that this very man was at that moment the custodian of a paper in which Mr. Beecher acknowledged adultery—if it were true that again and again through those long months and years he had occupied himself, under Frank Moulton's roof, in declaring that he had had sexual intercourse with Elizabeth Tilton—if he knew that Mrs. Moulton, a respectable communicant in his own church, had heard his confession—would that have been the tone of Henry Ward Beecher's answer? Butler was not there; he had been left at Narragansett. This was a letter which needed an answer which could be used afterward in a court of justice. Frank Moulton was not the man capable of writing it. Theodore Tilton is sent for, and he is at hand. Through the long watches of the night of the 4th of August these men concocted the answer which they thought might afterward impose upon a court and a jury; and here it is; the hand is the hand of Tilton, but the voice is the voice of Moulton. I read to you only part of Mr. Beecher's letter, thinking to save time. I will read only a part of Theodore Tilton's reply:

"You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my depository of materials. On the contrary, I have refused Mr. Tilton such access. During the preparation of his sworn statement, he came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him the use of the document. But I refused. All he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time, from writings of yours which you had written to me to read to him, and passages of which he got from my lips in shorthand."

And you may remember that among the few questions I put to him when he was upon the stand, whether he had read these to him, and whether Theodore Tilton had taken notes in shorthand, and he swore he had not. Theodore Tilton confessed what Moulton denied.

"Mr. Tilton has seen only a part of the papers in my possession, and would be more surprised to learn the entire facts of the case than you can possibly be."

And the man who wrote that sentence is Theodore Tilton.

THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAIL.

I won't detain you longer. Gentlemen, these were two black-mailers. I have noticed with what formality it has been announced that the charge of black-mail has been in this case withdrawn; that Mr. Beecher disavowed it. Why, gentlemen, no man who understood the facts of this case has ever doubted that this was a case of black-mail. Men hesitate to say it, as they always shrink from making accusations of that kind until the proof is too clear to resist the light. When my friend, William O. Bartlett, of New-York, one of the clearest and ablest men at the New-York Bar, whose reputation as a lawyer is less than it would be except for his reputation as a literary man, which rose even above it—when this case was stated to him, he at once pronounced it a case of black-mail. He was right. I regret that his other engagements have prevented me from having the benefit of his services as well as those of my valued friend and associate in this case, because he would speak with a directness and power characterizing it, which I cannot command. But can you doubt that it was black-mail from the beginning?—not from the beginning as against Mr. Beecher. In the beginning, Bowen; in its prosecution, Beecher; in the end, Plymouth Church and the friends of Beecher. As long as the money came the charge was held back; when the money failed, then came the charge. But, do you believe the gun is not loaded before it is fired? Do you believe that a cartridge and ball find their way into a weapon, before it is discharged, by accident? Here is one with whom it was a business from the beginning. It is entirely true Theodore's purposes shifted as their devices shifted from time to time, according to the exigences of the situation; but all through is the dark thread of conspiracy, which you can trace back from this hour—from the very hour when, on the secular Christmas of 1870, Theodore Tilton stood before Henry C. Bowen arraigned for immorality and threatened with his discharge. Men are often misled by an ambiguity of terms. What is black-mail? In a strict and technical sense this is not a case of black-mail. Fortunately such cool and calculated conspiracies as this are so rare that our language does not furnish terms to characterize with definiteness the peculiar infamy of the actors or the vile instruments they employ. It is only by approximate terms that such men and such means can be portrayed. The word black-mail, in its primary sense, imports the contribution made by honest men to the confederate rogues to avoid threatened pillage and depredation. In another sense it imports the extortion of money, whether from the guilty or the innocent, by threats of injurious accusation. Webster defines the term thus:

"*First*—A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other things anciently paid in the North of England and the South of Scotland to certain men who were the allies of robbers to be by them protected from pillage.

Second—Extortion of money from a person by threats of accusation or exposure, or of opposition in the public prints."

Technically, the moneys obtained by Moulton from Mr. Beecher did not fall within either definition. They were frankly and freely given, and not to an avowed confederate, but to a professed mutual friend. They were obtained not by open menace, but by the cunning treachery of a smooth-tongued confidence man. Mr. Beecher was made to believe a lie. Moulton persuaded him that Mrs. Tilton had made him the object of an undue and idolatrous passion; that Tilton really believed that Mr. Beecher had estranged her love; that the stories Mr. Beecher had repeated to Bowen were the unfounded calumnies of gossiping and half-crazed women, and that he had been by these means, and by his too ready credulity, the instrument of stripping Tilton of $15,000 a year, of destroying the peace of his family, and of blasting his personal reputation, and his prospects of editorial success in after life. Yet was he made to believe in these things he had done no wrong? Was there nothing of which he ought to repent? Is it nothing to slander a man whom he is assured is innocent? Is it nothing to have alienated the affections of a true-hearted and loving wife? Is it not something to have blasted the prospects of father, mother, and children, and brought the one to shame and dishonor and the other to poverty and destitution? You know that he had done neither of these things, but he was made to believe he had done them all. It is only this investigation which has unearthed these facts, which will blast the memory of Tilton now and in all future time. But Mr. Beecher was made by that plausible Frank Moulton, who deceived even you by his plausibility through the many days of his examination, who deceives every man that comes in contact with him until he has the means of seeing what lies beneath that smooth and glossy surface—Mr. Beecher was deceived into the belief that he had been guilty of these great wrongs; and they took good care that he should not be undeceived. They said to him, "Slander of a clergyman is like slander of a woman; the clergyman who is not above suspicion is lost; the wife who is not above suspicion is gone already to the grave. It is due to yourself, it is due to your children, that no human being shall know these matters except us. She charges you with this." Oh, you can see how the oily tongue of Moulton said this. "She charges you with this, Mr. Beecher. She charges you with it. She loves you in her heart. You think not? I know it, I know it. She loves your little finger more than she loves the whole body of Theodore Tilton. Don't go near her to rekindle the flame to a brighter heat. Don't talk to others. If you trust your dearest friend, who involuntarily trusts his wife, who trusts her friend, who trusts her neighbor, and all trust the community—don't go with that story to Benjamin F. Tracy. Tracy will know it, and so will Tracy's wife. Don't go with it to John L. Hill. If John L. Hill knows it—he is faithful to you—but Plymouth Church will know it. Trust this whole matter to me. Beecher, I believe you to be innocent, but you have done Theodore Tilton great wrong. Trust it to me. I know the man. He is jealous, he is aroused, his passions are ungovernable; but leave it to me and I will control them. If all else fails I will grind him to powder. But what you have to do is to deal with him in his own spirit. He is a magnanimous man, he is a generous man. Take the whole blame upon yourself, and he will forgive you and be a warmer friend than ever he was before." Under such influences as these Mr. Beecher was led first to feel the deepest anguish and remorse at the wrong of which he had been the unconscious instrument, and then to express in the warm and burning language of a large and generous heart the regret he felt at the wrong he had done to Theodore Tilton.

HOW MOULTON USED HIS POWER OVER BEECHER.

But to proceed: Moulton held Mr. Beecher in this position. He knew it. The inquiry is how he used the power he had over him, and how he intended to. Now, if we regard the term black-mail in its moral sense, there is no room for dispute that Francis D. Moulton was a black-mailer. If he believed Henry Ward Beecher to be an adulterer, as he now falsely pretends he did, all men will agree that he was a black-mailer. What! adultery, and money paid for it, and no black-mail? He admits that he told Mr. Beecher of Theodore Tilton's threats, and is not the extortion of money by threats black-mail? He admits that he obtained the money. He admits he gave it to Tilton. He admits that he concealed the fact that he received it. He refused to take the $5,000 in the form of a check to his order, for that would expose his agency in the transaction. He exacted it in bills, and concealed even on the books of his firm, as he himself admits, the fact that the money came from Mr. Beecher. He broke into a violent rage when Gen. Tracy incautiously alluded to his knowledge of the fact that Moulton had received the money. He denounced Mr. Beecher for disclosing it to Gen. Tracy on the false assumption that Mr. Beecher was Gen. Tracy's informant. When he found that his partner, Franklin Woodruff, was the man who had disclosed it, he denounced him with equal bitterness. He went further afterward, personally denouncing Woodruff to his face for betraying him to Tracy. Woodruff afterward came to Tracy and reproached him for telling Moulton of this harmless and innocent fact. Why all this wasted rage if there was no black-mail? He went further. Indeed, you yourselves saw Francis D. Moulton in your presence in communication with the then examining counsel when he questioned Gen. Tracy as to this interview with Woodruff, as to how he asked Gen. Tracy's apology for betraying the secret of black-mail. If Moulton was not conscious that he obtained this money from Mr. Beecher by treacherous cunning and contrivance, why did he object to receiving it in the form of a check to his own order? Why, after the Investigating Committee was called, did he warn Mr. Beecher, through Gen. Tracy, that if he said anything about that $5,000 he should deny he ever received it? Why did he tell Gen. Tracy, on learning that he knew it, that Mr. Beecher must deny it, and he himself should deny it? Why, after he found that Gen. Tracy would not advise Mr. Beecher either to deny or suppress the fact in his statement, and after he found that Franklin Woodruff had disclosed the fact imprudently to Tracy, did he attempt to soften Mr. Beecher's statement of the fact? What did he do? All the appeals of Tracy to his manhood, his honor, to suppress the infamous statement which had been prepared at Narragansett, failed. But in view of the fact of black-mail, he came to the conclusion that, after all, it was better to suppress that statement which had been the labor of two weeks' parturition, and to publish the short statement as Mr. Beecher should think, under the circumstances, was best; that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense, but it had been suitably apologized for; that the offense was not of such a character as to involve his honor, or his purity as a man, and that the church should dismiss the inquiry. But mark you. The man who put in that statement to mislead and entrap Mr. Beecher, had in his pocket the other statement prepared by him and by Gen. Butler, charging Mr. Beecher with adultery, and containing the documents to which he had refused Mr. Beecher access.

DID TILTON KNOW WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM?

Again, when he finally published his own statement, he pretends in it that he has made no change in it, even to the extent of a single word, since it was originally written and before he introduced the other statement. But you can judge of the probability of the pretense from the fact that in its published form there was a reluctant and enforced admission of the payment of the money, with a sham and impotent attempt to explain it as a little private roguery of his own for the benefit of Tilton. "It is true, but without a thought on the part of Tilton that the money came from Mr. Beecher." And yet that Theodore Tilton, who never suspected that the money came from Mr. Beecher, finds his way on the next day, just before the services at Plymouth Church, to the corner of Columbia Heights, next to the house of Mr. Beecher, and puts his arm in Mr. Beecher's and proceeds to say to him he, Theodore, loves him. [Laughter.] And a few weeks after, even by his own concession, has laid on the Plymouth platform, where Mr. Beecher is to meet it at the opening of the services, the message, "Grace, Mercy, and Peace—T. T." But of course he did not know where this $5,000 came from, and it was a mere speculation of Frank Moulton to reimburse himself for his benefactions to Tilton, and he and Beecher had agreed that Tilton should know nothing about it. Doubtless Tilton thought that this $5,000 in greenbacks, coming down upon a parched and thirsty land, came down from heaven: that it was brought down by that ladder described in his biography of Mrs. Woodhull by one of the descending angels of free love, and who, very naturally, had committed the precious charge to the hands of Frank Moulton as messenger. [Laughter.] Or perhaps he thought it a gift brought by the hand of that child mentioned in the Woodhull biography, of whom Theodore Tilton, over his own signature, certified that the woman in the free love mentioned had raised the child from the dead, though he did not believe that Lazarus was raised by the Redeemer of mankind. Wherever that $5,000 came from, Theodore would not give a note for a dollar of the amount. He could not trust even the chivalrous Moulton with his note for the first $1,000. He puts back Moulton's check scornfully with the note, "I cannot borrow that which I cannot return." Moulton, appreciating the sensibilities of his friend, sends him back the check, and the man who refuses to retain the money takes the check and appropriates it to his private use. Of course, Tilton did not know where the money came from; it would not be respectable to know—certainly not if he believed it to be bed-money for the use and occupation of his wife, and even then, he contemplated, I have no doubt, in his own heart the future charge of adultery which has culminated in this prosecution. It would have been still less respectable if he knew it had been obtained by cunning and treacherous contrivances from an innocent, warm-hearted, and generous man, who believed that he was repairing a wrong he had unconsciously committed in the wreck and desolation of a family bound to him by ties so sacred as a connection with his own cherished church. If Moulton and Tilton did not regard this money as black-mail, why did they both cower and shrink in dismay when the fact came to be known that they had received it? If that was not black-mail, why were not entries made of either of the sources from which it was received?

WHY DO THEY RETAIN THE MONEY?

If that was not black-mail, why do they retain the money to this very hour? Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton can find the means to carry on this expensive and burdensome prosecution, but never to this hour has it occurred to either of them that they should return the money which was obtained by false pretensions and fraud. On the 2d of May, 1875, Tilton had the effrontery to write a letter to Mr. Beecher from the *Golden Age* office, which I will ask your permission to read. You see there are always two Tiltons—the one, the chivalrous and the magnanimous, who scorns all that is mean and stands in the presence of the present, aye, of future generations, of history, of the world here and of the world above, expecting all men and all things to unite in admiring him. The other Tilton is the man who receives $5,000 and puts it in his pocket and don't know where it comes from. The other Tilton is the man who, when Bessie Turner has the effrontery to rebuke his insolence to his poor wife, dashes her against the wall—"Bessie, my dear, did you slip and hurt yourself?" [Laughter.] Now, here we have the other, and I want to preface it with a single remark: That account which Frank Moulton produced, and over which he was so triumphant upon the stand, and which was commented upon in the public newspapers as so triumphantly vindicating him against the charge of black-mail, shows that on the day of the date of this letter from Theodore Tilton to Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton drew $250 of that $5,000, but it unluckily happened that it was the last draft but one made upon the dying fund. It happened to be at the very time when he was engaged in his attempt to get up this new journal in New-York of which Henry Ward Beecher was to be the editor, of which Frank Carpenter was to be the manager, of which Moulton was to be the business man, and of which Theodore Tilton was to be the correspondent at a salary of $10,000 a year until he could take the chief editorship. That was the time, when Cleveland and Southwick, Claflin and Sage, and the other friends of Beecher were called upon to unite in this grand and new enterprise which was to give to Henry Ward Beecher a higher reputation that he yet had reached, higher even than arose from all the services he had rendered in obedience to his Master's command—but he must keep his record all right—we find this letter written. Observe—he is ready to receive money from Jackson S. Schultz; ready to receive it from Southwick; ready to receive it from Claflin; wanting to receive it from Cleveland; wanting Plymouth Church to pay it, saying that unless Plymouth Church comes to his terms he will blow off its roof. And this honorable man, who had an alternative behind him—an action against Henry Ward Beecher for crim. con. with his wife—puts upon record the assertion that he was not willing to accept money from Mr. Beecher, in a letter which was read with so much feeling by Judge Fullerton as to draw tears from every man who heard it.

The Golden Age, May 2, 1874.

Henry Ward Beecher:

Men of true dignity, you know, reject titles. True, the world thought that he was the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher; but that would be a confession which the black-mailer couldn't make.

Henry Ward Beecher:

Sir: I have just this morning learned, to my surprise and sorrow, that Mr. F. B. Carpenter, whose good-will toward both you and me is unquestionable, has consulted you concerning the use of your money, influence, and good offices for the enlargement of the capital of the *Golden Age*. Mr. Carpenter mentions to me, also, your saying to him that, under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me—

Referring, of course, to the Woodhull matter, with its avowals of free love and so on—

—a sum of money would or could be raised to send me, with my family, to Europe for a term of years.

Now, mark you, not only had no such proposition been made to the friends of Mr. Beecher, but Frank Carpenter admits that he had utterly failed, and Theodore Tilton had himself been down at the Union Club. To men of character, and who knew his former views as a black-mailer, of course it was time to put himself right:

Of course, you need no assurance that such an application or suggestion is wholly unauthorized by me, and is inexpressibly repugnant to my feelings. The occasion compels me to state explicitly that so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands.

Oh! "at your hands!" It must come through a substitute; it must come through Schultz, or Claflin, or Southwick, or some of these other gentlemen. I can't receive any "pecuniary favor" from Henry Ward Beecher.

The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I spare you the recital of it. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

If it had been Moulton he wouldn't have talked this way. He would say, "Beecher, you know the reason. It is because you and Theodore Tilton's wife had sexual intercourse. Beecher, you remember you told me on Monday, you told me on Tuesday, you told me on Wednesday; you told me in January and in July; you told me every month in the year for four years, every time you came down, for fear I might have forgotten, the circumstance that you had had sexual intercourse with Elizabeth R. Tilton."

Tilton was more delicate: "I need not state to you what is the reason I decline 'pecuniary favors' from you. I am sending for it through Mr. Schultz, through Mr. Claflin, through Mr. Cleveland; and it has got to be done soon, too, for the funds are nearly out." This is May 2, and the next month comes the Bacon letter.

[Here Mr. Shearman interrupted Mr. Porter briefly in a whisper.]

My friend calls my attention to page 677 of the testimony of Mr. Schultz:

"'Mr. Tilton,' says I, 'what's the matter with Claflin?' Says he, 'Why?' Says I, 'He didn't seem favorably disposed to the project, and rather talked against it than for it.' Mr. Tilton said: 'Claflin had better back out. Perhaps something can be said about him.'"

Well, then, Theodore comes to see that he had better provide other witnesses than Frank Moulton and his wife to carry through the charge. And let me tell him that even though his friend Gen. Butler had volunteered his services, he would have had a decided preference for Benjamin F. Tracy and William M. Evarts.

The scheming and shallow brain of this man devised what details seemed to him to be expedient in writing this letter to Mr. Beecher. It would serve to repudiate the acts of his agent Carpenter, if his negotiations failed. It would quicken Mr. Beecher to aid this negotiation by inducing his friends to accede unconditionally to Carpenter's demands, and it would enable Tilton, if they failed, to put himself upon the lofty ground that he never could accept anything at the hands of Henry Ward Beecher. Gentlemen, his position is illustrated by the fact, admitted by Moulton in his cross-examination, and the damning fact, that on this same 2d of May the draft was given from that very fund to which I have already referred, and which was succeeded by a draft exhausting the funds.

WHY WAS NOT CARPENTER CALLED?

In regard to Carpenter, gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to the fact that in the opening of this cause my friend Judge Morris distinctly announced to you that he should prove by Frank Carpenter that Henry Ward Beecher confessed to him his adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton. The plaintiffs close their evidence, and the busy agent of Tilton wasn't called. We closed ours, and they went through their evidence in rebuttal, and still Carpenter wasn't called. Moulton came back, Tilton came back, Stephen Pearl Andrews was brought, and everybody was brought that could be reached. You saw Frank Carpenter in court, moving about on the confines of the crowd. This man, the only impartial man who ever pretended that Henry Ward Beecher had made such a confession, dares not appear. Why not? If this is not a manufactured case how does it happen that the only disinterested witness by whom the accusation was to be proved isn't willing to confront a jury with his oath. The same counsel indicated to you in his opening that although Mrs. Bradshaw might not be able to prove the confession of Henry Ward Beecher, she would at least prove the confession of Elizabeth R. Tilton. Of course it would have been illegal; but strangely enough they call her to the stand, and introduce a letter written by her to Henry Ward Beecher, in which she says: "I do not believe the infamous charges of Theodore Tilton against you, and Elizabeth, his wife, has never confessed to me. Moulton don't fail, Tilton don't fail, and Mrs. Moulton. But how does it happen that the witnesses whom the public are led to expect are not here? If it were true, if a respectable, a leading artist in the City of Brooklyn had heard from Henry Ward Beecher such a confession do you believe he would not have been on that stand—the man who was willing to run as an errand boy in behalf of Theodore Tilton and to circulate calumnies against Mr. Beecher in the clubs, who has been here even—why was he not there? The accusation is false. He did not swear to it because it was not true, not because the other side did not mean to prove that it was true.

THE BLACK-MAILING DISCLOSED.

Again, I submit that the black-mailing purpose of these parties is disclosed and illustrated by the fact which appears in Moulton's testimony, page 256 of the first volume, that on the 26th of the same month of May, and just before the appearance of the Bacon letter, Moulton and Tilton put their names on the back of the last draft for the balance of Mr. Beecher's $5,000; and the further fact that on that day Tilton's account with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson was largely overdrawn. Have you any doubt why that Bacon letter was written.

Now, here, too, we have an illustration of the same kind. Here is the fact that the *Golden Age* was then practically bankrupt, that it was on the eve of being turned over to Clarke as a sinking concern; that Tilton was then concocting the Bacon letter, which Moulton was professing to oppose, but that he and Tilton were engaged in concocting, in the hope of still bringing the friends of Mr. Beecher to contribute further sums under the name of charity. Moulton did not even then abandon the purpose in which for the time he seemed to be baffled. Even after the publication of the Bacon letter, with his usual smooth and oily duplicity, he pretended to Mr. Beecher to have been opposed to its publication, and he had the cool effrontery and indiscretion to tell Mr. Beecher that he, Frank Moulton, had offered $5,000 in gold to Theodore Tilton to suppress the publication of the letter. Do you believe he ever intended to pay $5,000 in gold to Theodore Tilton for the purpose of saving Henry Ward Beecher? Is that the man? This is the same man who obtained the whole heart of Mr. Beecher by saying to him on one occasion, "Why, rather than have anything said about this matter of Bowen's, which would bring up the scandal, I told Theodore I would pay him $7,000 out of my own pocket." Here again he tells him, "I offered Theodore Tilton $5,000 in gold not to publish this Bacon letter, this libel upon you." Did he think him a black-mailer? Is it to any but black-mailers that such offers are made? At first he made no such offer, and you understand why he said so much to Beecher. The difference was one of price. It was an intimation to Mr. Beecher that some other friend had better offer him $10,000, and the letter would then be suppressed. My friend, Mr. Shearman, calls my attention to a fact which has escaped my memory, that he followed it up immediately by telling Mr. Beecher, "Why, you had better give him your whole fortune than have such a slander as this published." No black-mailer! Theodore Tilton didn't know this, didn't hear it; but if the occasion came he would, be ready to write to Mr. Beecher a letter, saying, "I have learned with great regret and sorrow that my friend Mr. Moulton has coolly proposed, in my interest, to ask you to turn over to me your whole fortune. I wish you to distinctly understand that Mr. Moulton has no authority for any such proposition from me." The same game—it is the "panel game"—runs through this case, (I borrow the expression from my friend Mr. Evarts,) as applied to the earlier stages of this matter, on which I shan't speak, because I want you to hear him. Why should Frank Moulton tell down $5,000 in gold from his own funds to save a clerical debauchee from the charge of playing the libertine with Theodore Tilton's wife? It was a bid for black-mail. It was cunningly cloaked under the guise of a "mutual friend," who would sacrifice all he had for the benign purpose of reconciling an adulterer with the husband of his paramour, and the husband's most intimate friend. If Moulton was capable of an act of such black and contemptible infamy, then I submit to you whether his fitting home is not in the lowest haunts of vice, and whether he should not receive from you and from our honored Chief Justice a brand upon the forehead which hereafter will protect honest men and honest women from conduct so dastardly. Do you doubt that the purpose of these men was black-mail from the beginning?

TILTON'S CLAIM AGAINST BOWEN.

Whoever else might doubt, Tilton knew perfectly on his dismissal from the *Independent* that he had no claims against Bowen which he could enforce if the actual facts were known as they were then known to him, and as they are now known to you. Even Moulton acknowledged the fact to Mr. Beecher, that Bowen charged Tilton with personal immorality which would bar him from recovery under the contract. Both Tilton and Moulton denied the truth of these accusations; and in the light of the evidence given on this trial, there is no doubt of the truth of these charges, no doubt that Bowen, in fact, had a perfect defense. Neither Moulton nor Tilton dared to press him to an issue in the courts of law until they could secure an alliance with Mr. Beecher's friends, which would enable them to bring to bear a pressure which would make resort to arbitration a safe thing, which Bowen had proposed from the beginning. The first thing to be done was to convince Mr. Beecher that Bowen was his persistent slanderer, and bitter and malignant enemy. In this they succeeded. But when this was thoroughly accomplished, when Moulton had been enabled by the aid of Beecher to give the lie to his calumnies against the defendant, and to shake in the teeth of Bowen, as he says he did, the statement in his own handwriting, the very issue they had with Henry Ward Beecher, Moulton still objected to arbitrate; objected even to bringing suit at that stage of the matter, on the ground that Bowen was to reinstate Tilton in the *Independent*. That was the original aim, as I have stated. Their aims shifted, their objects changed, their devices changed with the purposes they were intended to subserve; and the error of the broad theory of conspiracy is in assuming that men who conspire in the beginning never change the purpose or objects and the mode to attain the ultimate end. Frank Moulton and Theodore Tilton would to-day be very far from being the enemies and accusers of Mr. Beecher if fortune had favored them both, if Moulton had grown rich as fast as he wanted to, and if Tilton had been permitted to enjoy an income of $15,000 or $25,000 a year. But these are the men who live, not for others, as Henry Ward Beecher does, but for themselves. They had their common purpose to gain. Each of these men—not real men—shams, who wanted to be thought real men; Moulton, who wanted the reputation of wealth and literary ability, and Tilton, who wanted the reputation of being the most magnanimous of men on the face of the earth—a man indifferent to money, but with his pockets full. Beecher said, as you will remember, "Why don't you arbitrate?" Moulton knew what Beecher did not know—that is, that Bowen had a perfect defense; but to Mr. Beecher he pretended the time had not yet come.

At this point the court adjourned.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HE REASSERTS HIS BELIEF IN STATE RIGHTS AND URGES LOYALTY TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Jefferson Davis is continuing his tour through Texas, and is everywhere received by cheering crowds. He made a speech at Dallas, on the 19th inst., in which, alluding to the welcome he had received, he said, it "was gratifying because it came from near feelings of the heart. Such a welcome might come to some who are able to award political preferments, who might confer benefits, who are leaders; and right glad do I know that it does not now come from such a source, nor from any one class." Subsequently he said, men of the North, South, East, and West revere States rights. Where is the American Anglo-Saxon who does not in his heart respect States rights? It is the foundation of this State and Government, the rock upon which they stand, and if in an error it has been swept away, so surely as we live will American people return to it and again assert their rights. The Lone Star was waving before him. You old men, veterans of Texas, who fought for State rights and gave to the United States this empire wrested from the Mexicans under this flag, stand upon the shore of time and warn us of death. It did not follow that in becoming a State you ceased to become freemen and hold your status as freemen. Surely a man does breathe deeply and freely when he finds himself breathing the free air of Texas.

Afterward Gov. Lubbock and Gov. Throckmorton spoke, and then Mr. Davis was again called out, and spoke of the Stars and Stripes, under which he had fought, and asked the boys in gray, as well as the boys in blue, to ever stand together by that flag. The correspondent of the Galveston *News* says that this tribute to the flag of the nation was as touching as his allusion to the flag of Texas.

At Austin, Gov. Coke, in his speech welcoming Mr. Davis to the State Capital, said: "When, on such occasions we show that we have not forgotten the memory of those who perished in a cause once dear to us, and that we love the illustrious survivors of the fierce struggle in which they fell, it is not to be taken as an evidence that we are not sincerely devoted to the union of our country. We hail the Stars and Stripes, as it floats over us to-day, as our flag, and, should the time ever come when we will be called to follow it in battle against a foreign foe, among its stoutest defenders and most devoted followers will be found those who to-day join with me in honoring Jefferson Davis. We honor him because he is a representative man of the South—a representative of truth, chivalry and heroism, and steadfast devotion to principle."

A SCIENTIFIC FALLACY EXPOSED.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "It was reserved for a boy out on Olive street to produce a new act to the old and oft-repeated drama of 'A Dog with Something Tied to His Tail.' It wasn't any old oyster-can or split stick affair, but something entirely new. The dog, which was a little black-and-tan terrier, with an aristocratic air, was following a lady, and the boy was idling along the street with a red toy-balloon which he was holding by a string. It was a very large balloon, as large as those toy-balloons ever grow. The lady passed the boy and turned the corner. The dog came trotting along and was about to pass the boy also, when the urchin, impelled by a spirit of evil, grabbed him. Then, still further instigated by the devil and curiosity, the boy tied the end of the string in his hand firmly about the dog's tail, about two inches from the end, and let go. The animal started off with a yelp to rejoin its mistress, but it didn't regain her all at once. The balloon straightened out the tail in an instant so that it pointed toward the zenith with a kind of 'excelsior' expression, and the dog's motions carried out the idea perfectly. The wind freshened up a little, and the dog's hind feet were lifted off the ground, and then began a series of remarkable but ineffective movements on the part of the animal. It didn't seem to be a trained dog, but it turned somersaults and stood on its fore feet and sung little snatches of song as never any circus dog in the world did. It would make the most tremendous leaps and land exactly in the spot it jumped from, and then it would settle down to work with its fore legs and ply them at the rate of 2,000,000 revolutions a minute, and get over the ground in a manner that couldn't have been supposed under the circumstances. The circumstances were peculiar, though, and the dog didn't, during the entire play, get beyond the block. The red balloon soared with all the persistency of a Columbian orator's hyperbole, and the terrier's tail refused to break. Then the dog got desperate and bounded and struggled and vaulted while the big balloon in the air bobbed up and down like the cork on the line of a giant fishing for whales. And all the while the animal sang. Finally the string broke, and the balloon shot up toward the clouds. The dog disappeared at the same time, though the boy noticed something like a black and tan streak reaching for seventeen blocks, which lasted for a moment only. The performance, as a whole, had been a success, but it left a bad impression on the boy's mind. He concluded that his schoolmaster must be a fool. He had been taught that a body impelled by two forces operating at right angles to each other would take an intermediate course. He had just seen that such a body didn't get along at all."

A CHILD SHUT UP AND FORGOTTEN.

A Norwich (Conn.) letter to the Hartford *Times* says: "In the Greenville School District some two weeks ago, one of the female teachers inflicted what has proved to be a terrible punishment on a little boy not yet five years old. It seems he was detected in spitting on his slate, and the teacher shut him up in a room, locking him in. When the school was dismissed for dinner he was forgotten. The child's mother, a poor widow compelled to work in the mill to support a large family, missed the child, and on inquiry found him locked up and in a state of imbecility. He is still under the physician's care, with some hope of his ultimate recovery. The mother, of course, is obliged to give up work to watch over her child, and beyond an apology from the teacher, there does not seem to be anything done by the committee or anybody else toward aiding her in her difficulty."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The English Arctic expedition is appointed to start from Portsmouth on the 29th of this month, the day on which the Queen's birthday is to be kept.

The volunteer season this year in England promises to be unusually brilliant. The prizes already offered amount to more than $150,000.

Competitive examinations for appointment in the British naval service have been abolished. The announcement has been made to the House of Commons and favorably received.

In the Court of Probate, in London, there has been tried a case in which two elderly maiden sisters made wills in each other's favor, but by some error one signed the will of the other and *vice versa*. One of these wills was in dispute, and the court declined to grant probate.

The number of suicides in the German Army amounted in 1874 to 193, which gives the proportion per 1,000 men of 0.54 annually. This proportion is, in the Austrian Army, 0.85; in the French Army, 0.51; in the Belgian Army, 0.45, and in the English Army, 0.38.

Prince Bismarck, although very wrath with Belgium, takes no notice of the address of sympathy sent from England to the Catholics of Prussia. The excuse given is that such action signifies nothing more than an intention to maintain the international position of the Roman Church.

The *Scotsman* says that a remarkable connecting link with the last century has been broken by the death of a well-known inhabitant of Dumfries, John Brodie, at the age of ninety-six. Brodie, when a boy, was in the habit of running messages for the poet Burns.

The King of Italy has presented the Crown Princess of Germany with a set of jewels. The diadem is in the purest Greek style, after the pattern of the celebrated Stephana, in the collection of the Marchese Campana, and the ear-rings according to the same original.

A report is telegraphed from Berlin to the effect that the Porte has under consideration a plan for dividing its dominions into three general governments, with the view to the greater efficiency of the administration and more effective resistance to the Austrian schemes.

The Italian newspapers announce the discovery the other day at Pompeii of a painting said to be of more importance than any hitherto brought to light. It represents Laocoon according to the description given by Virgil. Its state of preservation is such as to warrant a hope that it may be found possible to remove it to the Museum.

A remarkable landslip has just occurred at Konigshutte, near Kattowitz, Bohemia. The strata lying between the Krug and Erbreich coal-pit shafts fell in with a tremendous crash on the works beneath, to the depth of 500 feet beneath the surface, and over an area of ten acres. Fortunately no lives were lost, as it was Sunday and no one was in the mine.

A Swiss paper states that in an immense mass of ice and earth, detached from Mont Blanc through the melting of the snow, has just been found the corpse of the American actor, John Blackford, who, three years ago, made an attempt to ascend the mountain without guides, and did not reappear. The clothes and features of the unfortunate man were quite intact.

During the recent voyage of the iron-clad turret ship Devastation it was found that in a heavy sea the vessel rolled only seven degrees and pitched seven degrees. Her capabilities for action at sea were thoroughly tested, and the results proved most satisfactory. The Devastation is now at Malta, where she will remain for the protection of that fortress.

Dr. Kenealy has learned a lesson in the House of Commons. In a late number of his paper he says that so far as inquiry is concerned the claimant must be left to his fate; all that could be done for him has been done, and all meetings on his behalf are useless and must come to an end. The Doctor still clings, however, to the new Magna Charta.

A curious discovery, says *Galignani*, has just been made at the National Library. During the Easter holidays the committee charged with the classification and revision of the manuscripts found twenty-one letters from Robespierre, according to which the future Louis XVIII. was not far from acting toward Louis XVI. in the same way as Duke d'Orleans in 1830 with regard to Charles X.

The number of dogs in Paris, calculated from the tax returns, is in round figures 70,000, that is to say so many pay the duty. But 10,000 more are supposed to live in the streets without home or master. The computation as to the whole of the race in France has not as yet been made accurately, but an approximate estimate gives a total of over a million.

In a Shanghai letter in the London *Times* we read: "The enterprising editor of the *Shenpao*—to which I have before had occasion to allude as a Chinese newspaper published under foreign auspices—made a hit by printing the day's issue on vermilion paper. He had previously struck the popular taste with equal happiness by printing the news of Tung-che's death in blue, and on each occasion more than double the usual number of copies were sold."

A singular discovery has just been made in a field at Yerres, (Seine-et-Oise.) Some workmen, digging in a field, found at a depth of about six feet a skeleton wearing a helmet and cuirass, and at the place of the hand the hilt of a sword, the blade of which had been eaten away by rust. The armor appears to have been once richly damaskened, and traces of gilt dragons could still be seen on the breast-plate. These remains are evidently those of some Knight of the Middle Ages.

"Several Paris doctors," says the *Siècle*, "have been the victims of a novel sort of robbery. An advertisement having lately appeared, offering loans to medical men on the simple presentation of their diplomas, several young men, who had just taken out their degrees, made application, and were persuaded to leave these documents for a week, ostensibly for examination. However, as soon as the quasi money-lender had collected a sufficient number he left the country, taking with him all the papers, which he can advantageously sell, by erasing the genuine name and substituting those of the purchasers, who would then be enabled to practice medicine—abroad, of course—as French doctors."

The chief of the Highland clan McIntosh not long since left his native fastness to visit London. Having ridden a short distance in a cab he suddenly suspected the cabman of an attempt to overcharge him. In the colloquy which ensued the cabby was inclined to be independent, not to say impudent. Outraged by this insult to his dignity, the "Hieland" chief drew himself up to his full height, and said: "Don't speak to me like that, Sir! Do you know who I am?" A solemn pause. "I'm *The McIntosh*, Sir!" Instead of falling back, awed and thunderstruck by the sudden revelation, cabby coolly stuck his arms a-kimbo, and retorted: "I don't care if you are the *umbrella*, I'll have my fare out of you." History draws a veil over the feelings of the chieftain.

A curious Irish speech was delivered in the House of Commons, lately, in a debate on the Peace Preservation bill. A motion for adjournment had been negatived by 243 to 63, when Mr. O'Gorman rose and addressed the House as follows: "When I last spoke here I was in Ireland. [Loud laughter.] It is not so now. I beg to inform the right honorable gentleman at the head of her Majesty's Government, that if the liberties of my country are to be destroyed by a despotic and insolent majority, those liberties shall die hard." [Great laughter.] Mr. O'Gorman moved the adjournment of the House, and Mr. Disraeli, remarking that after the last speech they would not be in a proper state of mind to continue the debate, assented to its adjournment.

A romance in real life is reported from Halifax, in Yorkshire, viz., the elopement of a bride on her wedding day with the gentleman who officiated as "best man" at the ceremony, and who was, moreover, engaged to be married to her sister. After the marriage had taken place, the wedding party adjourned to the house of the bride's mother. One by one they left the room where they were assembled, until the bridegroom found himself sitting alone with his mother-in-law. Some time having elapsed without the reappearance of the bride, and the bridegroom having exhausted his conversational powers, he went in search of her, and was rewarded by finding her in a public house with the "best man." The bridegroom himself, being a teetotaler, was given to understand that his presence was *de trop* in that establishment. This led to an argument, during the course of which the bride and the "best man" slipped out of the public house and have no since been heard of.

LAW REPORTS.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A DRESS-MAKER CLAIMS DAMAGES FROM A BAKER—HER AFFECTIONS BLIGHTED.

In the Summer of 1871 Sarah E. Bodine, a dress-maker living at No. 348 West Fourth street, became acquainted with James Collins, a baker, residing at the corner of Fourth and Twelfth streets. Miss Bodine was in the habit of going to the shop of Collins to make purchases, pay bills, &c. On one occasion the latter asked her if she would like company, and received an affirmative answer, accompanied by an invitation to tea on the following evening. At the appointed time Collins called and was received by the dress-maker, who informed him that owing to sickness in the family she had been compelled to postpone the tea-drinking, and had so notified the expected guests. Mr. Collins, she added with a smile, lived so near that it was unnecessary to send a message to him, and now that he had arrived it would be cruel to dismiss him. Accordingly the pair adjourned to the parlor, where the baker passed a very pleasant evening. His visits became more frequent, and in March, 1872, he made an offer of marriage to his engaging hostess. Mr. Collins thought that he could not postpone the happy day beyond April 22, but on the representations of his affianced that she must have at least six months to get ready in, consented to wait until Sept. 4, following. In August the expectant husband asked for a further postponement, and on Sept. 24 wrote to his would-be bride that he had reconsidered the matter and come to the conclusion that it was not best for him to marry. On the receipt of the letter the dress-maker called at Mr. Collins' shop and upbraided him for his false-heartedness. During the interview the baker succeeded in getting possession of the letter, but finally relinquished it, on the promise of Miss Bodine that she would show it to no one. The latter brought suit in the Superior Court for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $5,000. The trial of the case was begun yesterday, before Judge Speir and a jury. The evidence was of an extremely contradictory character, the defendant swearing that the plaintiff had made the first advances to him, and had in fact been pursuing him with the intention of forcing him into marriage. According to his story, she on one occasion proposed that she should take rooms over his shop, and at another time offered to pay all the expenses if he would take her on a tour to Europe and back. He further stated that she represented herself to be worth $15,000, the interest of which would be at his service, provided he complied with her requests. This he indignantly refused to do, whereupon the suit against him was instituted. Several letters of Collins to the plaintiff, all breathing the warmest affection, and pressing for a favorable answer to his suit, were read to the jury by the counsel. The case is still on.

THE SEARLE DIVORCE CASE.

The trial of the divorce suit of Searle versus Searle was commenced yesterday in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Barrett. The plaintiff is a cigar merchant, and in November last resided with his young wife Edwina and their one child, at the house of Mrs. Searle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jones. On the first of the same month a man named Fingal engaged rooms at the same house, and was introduced to Mrs. Searle. The complaint alleges that the acquaintance thus formed ripened into a criminal intimacy, which was detected on the evening of the 16th of November by Mr. Searle and his friend Henry E. Truller. The defense asserts that the whole affair is a conspiracy on the part of the husband to procure a divorce from his wife, whom he has neglected and otherwise ill-treated for some time past. With this purpose in view, Fingal, who is stated to have been hired by Searle to swear away his wife's honor, was induced to take rooms at the house in order to throw him in the way of the defendant, and give color to the charge of adultery. Mrs. Searle denies in the most emphatic manner the existence of any improper relations between herself and Fingal, or any one else. The principal feature of yesterday was the evidence of Mrs. Fuller, the witness of the alleged adultery, and of Fingal, the co-respondent. The latter, who is from thirty to thirty-five years of age, gave his evidence with the utmost coolness and composure. He admitted to the full extent the illicit nature of his relations with Mrs. Searle, and when cross-examined as to his previous career, confessed to the utmost profligacy of life and morals. At the hour of adjournment the witness was still upon the stand.

ARREST OF JUSTICE LANE.

Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, issued an attachment against Justice Thaddeus H. Lane, of the Sixth Judicial District Court, for contempt of court, in failing to file in the Court of Common Pleas a proper appeal return in the suit of Elkin Heyman vs. Emil Hollender, and in failing to appear before Judge Daly when ordered to show cause why he did not file a proper return. Bail on the attachment, which was made returnable yesterday, was fixed at $100. Justice Lane was arrested in his court-room yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bollet, and taken before Judge Daly, who adjourned a hearing of the case until the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M., Justice Lane giving the required bail for his appearance, and Messrs. Thomas H. Landon and Isaiah Keyser becoming his sureties. Justice Lane says that the case was one he did not think himself responsible to file a return of, as it was tried in Justice Kane's Court, while he was holding it for Justice Kane during the latter's illness.

ACQUITTAL OF OFFICER WILLIAMSON.

The trial of Police Officer Charles W. Williamson, charged with having killed James Campbell by clubbing him, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Brady. Hon. James W. Husted, member of Assembly from Westchester County, testified to having known the prisoner since he was a youth, and thought him a peaceable and well-disposed man.

Police Captain Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, gave the prisoner an excellent character, and said that he was one of the most discreet and careful men in his entire command. William Birdsall, an eye-witness of the homicide, swore that the prisoner used his club in self-defense. The prisoner likewise testified in his own behalf.

After the summing up on both sides, the case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of two hours, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was discharged amid the congratulations of his friends.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Smith vs. Hart.—This seems to me to be a referable case. Let an order be entered referring the same to D. C. Calvin, Esq.

Hall vs. Aichl.—Writ granted.

McCutcheon vs. Bowen.—After the papers in this case were submitted, counsel for some of the parties appeared in court, and, as I understood, desired to present affidavits in opposition to the motion. I have waited for the presentation of the affidavits long enough, and shall dispose of the motion on Wednesday if opposing affidavits are not furnished by that day.

In the matter of Rabold.—The blanks in the thirteenth finding of the Referee must be filled in with the proper dates, &c., before order can be granted.

Pickering vs. Randolph et al.—I am of opinion that the plaintiff has failed to make out a case which warrants the granting of the order asked for; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Taylor vs. Hartman.—Writ allowed.

Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ordered that judgment absolute be rendered for defendants.

Ulmer vs. Wannemacher.—Granted.

Briant vs. De Forest.—I cannot grant this order without having before me the papers on which the former order was based on an affidavit as to the facts.

Applebee vs. Bishop.—Order granted.

McGregor vs. McGregor.—Under rule 87, as recently amended, I think that the plaintiff should have been examined as to the matters referred to in the rule; the witness Angin has not verified the testimony taken from him on his re-examination.

Manolt vs. Odell.—The general guardian having been appointed by the court in New-Jersey, and having given no security in this State, and being without the jurisdiction of this court, I adhere to the opinion expressed in my former memorandum, that I ought not to make the order sought for until rule 71 is complied with.

Hardin vs. Corbett.—This action is for the misappropriation of funds alleged to have been intrusted to the defendant by the plaintiff. It seems clearly to be an action sounding in tort, and, therefore not referable; motion to refer denied with $10 costs.

Odel vs. Harrison.—The erasions in this undertaking should be noted by the Commissioner.

Morell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Explanation required.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stanley Rule and Level Company vs. Gaynor.—The money was received by the defendant in a fiduciary capacity, and the motion to discharge order of arrest is denied.

Elliott vs. Williams.—Order adding Henry E. Davies, Jr., as a party defendant granted.

Muller vs. Essig.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Rousseau vs. Isaac.—This case should go on the calendar of Special Term

Hegeman vs. Cantrell.—See memorandum.

Marsh vs. Hochstaetter.—Motion granted.

Buechler vs. Kircher.—Motion granted on payment of $30 trial fee and $10 costs of this motion, and upon executing to the plaintiff an undertaking with two sureties to pay any judgment that may be recovered in the action.

By Judge Monell.

Harrison et al vs. Lowrie.—Judgment for defendant. See opinion.

Robertson et al. vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Journeay vs. Tailman.—Cases and amendments settled.

By Judge Speir.

Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.—The action brought to recover the penalty is barred by the statute of limitation. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the damages of which he has given proof the amount of $75 and interest from date damages accrued.

O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.—Order settled.

Nelson, Jr., vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of John Ihl, a lunatic.—Order for delivery of deed granted.

Lawrence vs. Lawrence.—Order and commission granted.

Stokes vs. Cassidy.—Order granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 25.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, May 25, 1875:

MOTIONS.

Clark vs. Sickler.—Motion to restore to the calendar. Upon motion of L. L. Burney, of counsel for appellant, ordered that the cause be placed upon the next calendar as of the place it occupied on the old calendar.

King vs. Galvin.—Motion to dismiss appeal. James E. Dewey for motion, Samuel Hand opposed. The Court took the papers.

Godfrey vs. Moser.—Motion to amend notice of appeal. On motion of H. E. Sickles for appellant, respondent's counsel consenting, motion granted and notice ordered amended as per order this day filed.

Gillespie vs. Zittlosen.—Motion for reargument; papers submitted.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 233.—*The People ex rel. Montague Wood, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Asten et al., appellants.*—Argued by William Barnes, of counsel for appellants, and by James A. Deering, for respondent.

No. 236.—*The People ex rel. Teresa A. Doyle, respondent, vs. Andrew H. Green et al., appellants.*—Argued by William Barnes, of counsel for appellant, and by James A. Deering, for respondent.

No. 237.—*The People ex rel. Youngblood, respondent, vs. The Board of Assessors, appellants.*—Argued by William Barnes, of counsel for appellants, and by James A. Deering for respondents.

No. 228.—*Thomas Armstrong, respondent, vs. Smith M. Weed, appellant.*—Argued by George W. Miller, of counsel for appellant, and by Thomas Armstrong for respondent.

No. 234.—*In the matter of the petition of Eugene Kettletas to vacate assessments.*—Argued by T. F. Neville, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

No. 235.—*In the matter of the petition of Edward Burke to vacate an assessment.*—Argued by T. F. Neville, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 241.—*George Shufflin, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by Charles W. Brooke, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by B. K. Phelps for the people.

No. 12½.—*Peter O. Williams et al., Executors, &c., respondents, vs. The Town of Duanesburg, appellants.*—Argued by A. J. Parker for appellants, and N. C. Moak for respondents. The case is still on. Proclamation made, and the court adjourned to Wednesday, May 26.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down:

Motion denied, without costs.—Post vs. Doremus.

Reargument ordered on the ground that the case being the last called before adjournment of the court for the term the parties were, for want of time, deprived of the opportunity for a full oral argument.—Stillwell vs. Carpenter.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.—Magnin vs. Dinsmore; Roherback vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company; Kirkland vs. Dinsmore; Hobart vs. Hobart; Payne vs. Burnham; Knapp vs. Roche.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Rohrback vs. The Ætna Insurance Company; Hammett vs. Barnard; Carbird vs. Barrows; Bradley vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; Ludlow vs. Dale; Hill vs. Burke; Crovinger vs. Crocker; Maximilian vs. The Mayor; Haynes vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; Shea vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; Conkling vs. Bauer; Smith vs. The Glen's Falls Insurance Company.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment for defendant, on stipulation, with costs.—Van Rensselaer vs. The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company.

Order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—The People ex rel. Frost vs. Wilson.

Appeal dismissed without costs to either party.—Hewlett vs. Wood.

Order of General Term reversed and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.—Van Bakkelen vs. Taylor.

Order affirmed, with costs.—M. R. and Williamson Rooney vs. Crombie; in re Kelly vs. Monange; O'Mahony vs. Belmont; Same vs. Same.

Judgment affirmed.—Woodford vs. The People.

Appeal dismissed, with costs.—Llamasas vs. Llamasas.

The Board of Supervisors of Monroe County vs. Miller.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiffs stipulate to reduce the recovery and judgment by deducting therefrom the three items with interest as included in the report of the Referee, amounting to the sum of $3,115 82, and if they so stipulate the judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

A JEWELRY SWINDLER SENTENCED.

During the April Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Hiram, or Herman Kraft, jointly indicted with his partner, George Weyman, for fraudulently obtaining ten bracelets from Kuhn & Doerflinger, John street, on Nov. 27, was found guilty of grand larceny. Weyman & Kraft opened a small jewelry store in John street, and, after ingratiating themselves into the confidence of their neighbors in the trade, laid their plans for obtaining all the jewelry they could, and then leaving the City. They obtained several lots of jewelry on orders, among them being the bracelets ordered from Kuhn & Doerflinger, and left for San Francisco. Thither the fugitives were pursued by Detective Walling and brought back to this City, where they were placed on trial. Weyman was first convicted and sent to State Prison, and Kraft, his accomplice, as already stated, was tried and found guilty last month. Recorder Hackett, before whom Kraft was tried, came to the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison.

DISHONESTY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

At the April Term of the Court of General Sessions, Michael Wolfstein, or Wolfstein Michael, an Alsatian, was charged with stealing $668, in gold from the German-American Bank. It appeared that on the 9th of March Wolfstein presented a draft for $74 in gold, written in French, to the Teller of the bank. The Teller mistook a flourish at the end of the 74 for the figure 2, and as sworn to by him, gave Wolfstein $742 in gold. In the evening he discovered his mistake, and had Wolfstein arrested. On being searched, an envelope, containing $74 in gold, and bearing his correct name, was all that was found on the person of the prisoner. Wolfstein was found guilty of grand larceny, and Recorder Hackett, before whom the case was tried, yesterday, sentenced him to five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A CRUEL DRIVER COMMITTED.

John Weil, an employe of Mr. Mehrbach, of East Twenty-fourth street, while out exercising a splendid team of horses before a light wagon yesterday, brutally lashed one of the animals. An agent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals arrested him, and subsequently had him committed for trial by Judge Kasmire. The residents on Lexington avenue make frequent complaints of the reckless driving and cruel treatment of horses by persons who make that avenue their racing ground.

THE TWEED BILL OF PARTICULARS.

The argument on the motion for a bill of particulars in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed, which was to have been heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, was postponed by Judge Lawrence on the ground that he was disqualified from sitting in the case by having been consulted as counsel in regard to Keyser's bills, upon which a portion of the case is based. The hearing was accordingly adjourned to the first Monday in June, when another Judge will occupy the bench.

INGERSOLL'S PROPERTY.

Samuel Stricker, recently indicted in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, gave $10,000 bail yesterday before Commissioner Shields to appear for trial, Messrs. Lorin Ingersoll and Joseph Scheider becoming his bondsmen. Ingersoll swore, on becoming surety, that his chair-making business in the Bowery is worth $150,000, and that he owns half of a tin-ware manufactory in Connecticut worth $200,000.

CONTEST OVER AN INSANE MAN.

Judge Knapp, sitting in the Hudson County (N. J.) Circuit Court, yesterday, heard an argument upon a very peculiar and rather interesting habeas corpus case. George F. Wing was once a wealthy manufacturer, doing business in the "Swamp," in this City. After the death of his first wife, and when he was about sixty years of age, he married a Mrs. Annette Jackson, a lady then about thirty-two years of age. Soon after his second marriage he manifested symptoms of mental imbecility, and the Supreme Court of this State, declaring him a lunatic, appointed a gentleman named Crook as the guardian of his estate, and his wife as the guardian of his person. Mrs. Wing was not satisfied with the allowance made by Mr. Crook for her support out of the estate of her husband, and made application to the court to have it increased. A daughter of the unfortunate gentleman, Mrs. Derby, a resident of Bayonne, N. J., met this application by a request that the court remove Mr. Wing altogether out of the custody of his wife. Mrs. Derby alleges that Mrs. Wing is an adventuress, and claims that her marriage to Mr. Wing was an illegal one. She claimed also that Mrs. Wing is not a fit person to have custody of him. The court listened favorably to Mrs. Derby's application, and committed Wing to a lunatic asylum.

Mrs. Derby afterward removed him to her house in Bayonne, and refused to allow him to be taken to New-York to see his wife. Mrs. Wing's application yesterday was to compel Mrs. Derby to comply with the order of the New-York Supreme Court. Judge Knapp reserved decision.

COURT NOTES.

Surrogate Hutchings will shortly appoint an Auditor to adjust the accounts of the estate of James B. Taylor, and will make provision for the payment of the judgment claims of Utica creditors against the estate.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, Charles Nelson, John Sheridan, James Nolan, and Henry Simpson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. They were remanded for sentence.

Nathan Newfelt, of No. 38 Ridge street, was held to answer in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of making away with $960 worth of clothing from a Broadway firm.

The argument on the motion to amend the answer in the suit brought by John B. Green against the City to recover $52,000, the value of Croton mains alleged to have been supplied the City, was heard yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

The Court of General Sessions convened yesterday morning for the continuation of the trial of James A. Duffy, indicted for shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle. Mr. Purdy was to have resumed his summing up address to the jury for the defense, but owing to the illness of a juror the case had to be postponed until to-day.

John Farrington, driver of car No. 20 of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Line, gave $1,000 bail yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of interfering with Edward Derham, a letter-carrier, while Derham was in the discharge of his duty, by cursing him as a "black Republican" and throwing him off the platform of the car, on last Friday.

The silk-smuggling cases will be called on Saturday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, but it is not certain whether Lawrence's particular case will be acted on. The calling of the cases will be simply for the arraignment of the defendants to plead, as none of the cases are to be tried until the June term, when, it is hoped, the court will be accommodated in the new Post Office building.

About a year ago John Bough was indicted for complicity in the Socia real estate frauds, and shortly afterward was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of forgery, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland two twelve years imprisonment at hard labor. An application was made yesterday by A. Oakey Hall, counsel for Bough, before Justices Davis, Daniels, and Donohue, in Supreme Court, General Term, for a new trial, the motion being based on the exceptions taken to the rulings of the court during the first trial. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, May 26, 1875: Nos. 55, 13, 15 15½, 17, 20, 14, 28.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
93—Mittnacht vs. Steinmetz.
95—Citizens' Nat. Bank of Waterbury vs. Holmes &c.
113—Bayles vs. Kiersted.
117—Kiersted, &c., vs. Bayles, &c.
126—Hobart vs. Meyer.
141—Kelley vs. Strachan, &c.
143—Wood vs. Rowe, &c., (No. 1.)
144—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
145—Same vs. Same (No. 3.)
156—Citizens' Nat Bank of Waterbury vs. Holmes &c.
159—Brown, &c., vs. Secombe.
160—Welch, &c., vs. Secombe.
161—Wing, &c., vs. Secombe.
162—Brown, &c., vs. Robertson.

Nos.
163—Welch, &c., vs. Robertson.
164—Wing, &c., vs. Robertson.
165—Brown, &c., vs. Smith.
166—Welch, &c., vs. Smith.
167—Wing, &c., vs. Smith.
195—Audenried, &c., vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.
237—Hilchen vs. Hilchen.
266—Veinard vs. Bacharach
284—McParlan vs. McParlan, &c.
310—Duncan vs. De Witt.
334—Goepp, &c., vs. Sterne.
336—Forsch, &c., vs. Freudenthal.
337—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
342—Coler vs. Kountze, &c.
343—Mason, &c., vs. Armstrong.
344—Wulp vs. Rogers, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels, and Donohue, JJ.

Nos.
169—— vs. —.
222—Carman, Jr. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
204—E., N. Y. & J. Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
144—People ex rel. Miller vs. B'd of Police N. Y.
226—Moss et al. vs. Huested.
227—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
145—The People ex rel. Steinert et al. vs. Anthony.
148—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
162—— vs. —.

Nos.
168—— vs. —.
217—Dederick et al. vs. McAllister.
219—Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. N. Y. L. Mfg. Co. et al.
84—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
228—Greaves vs. Gouge.
231—Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
232—Ham vs. Van Voorhis et al.
233—Nat. B'k of Fairhaven vs. Phenix W. Co.
234—Faber vs. Hovey et al.
235—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Friday, May 28, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601—Tracey, Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.

791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
2931—Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
1151—Durfo, Survivor, &c., vs. Jordan, impleaded, &c.
927—Arnold et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
2069—P. and R. Coal and Iron Co. vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
2029—Beatty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1257—Carrio, Survivor, &c., vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.
817—Renisenn vs. Levy.
1955—Adriance et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1957—Bacharach et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.

Nos.
1205—Fannon, Adm'x. &c., vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler vs. Hogen et al.
1145—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
1175—Bechard vs. Murphy.
1937—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
48—Burr et al. vs. Edgar et al.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
762—Moone et al. vs. Belloni, Jr.
1082—Mittnacht et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
640—Baldwin et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
1098—Young, Executor, &c., vs. Mason.
1158—Callaghan vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R.R. Co.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
830¼—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Sinclair.
468—Condon vs. Martin, Executrix, &c.
1884—Kelly vs. West et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, June 7, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, June 28.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3753—Bennet vs. Gardner.
3401—Forsch vs. Shayne.
3788—Thorp vs. McDonough.
2367—Muller vs. Krauss.
1741—Townsend vs. Barber.
4110—Schafer vs. Umscheid.
3680—Hundt vs. Doellner.
2364—Fitchett vs. Brennan.

Nos.
4902—Ross vs. Finan.
4073—Washington Co. Nat. Bank vs. Thurston.
4127—Rice vs. Niggeschmidt.
3981—Horton et al. vs. Nicoll.
2544—Hughes vs. Farley.
2545—McCormack vs. Jacob.
2546—McCarthy vs. Weinberger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4225—Davis vs. Brandt.
2506—Price et al. vs. McCaffil.
2519—Ellis vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2497—Frank vs. Woods et al.
2498—McCarter vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.

Nos.
2525—Averill vs. N.Y. Loan and Indemnity Co.
2531—David vs. Rossett et al.
2532—Convey vs. Hull.
2536—Seaman vs. Gould.
2539—Sands et al. vs. Voorhis.
2541—McCrea vs. Slattery.
2542—Fine vs. Atwater.
2544—Hughes vs. Farley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James A. Duffy, felonious assault and battery.
William Hess, burglary.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

John Powers, homicide.
Charles Sloan and John Downing, robbery.
John Mulligan, homicide.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, May 25, was large, as one of the most important auctions of the season was noticed to occur, in the sale by James M. Miller, under the direction of Executors, of an extensive list of property belonging to the estate of Henry Leger, deceased, located in this City, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, and North Hoboken, N. J., together with a farm of land in the State of Iowa. The property was all sold, and, generally, at better prices than was anticipated, although a portion of it was bid off by parties interested in the estate. The list of City realty embraced twenty-two houses and lots, located, respectively, on East Sixty-first street, Third and Lexington avenues, together with twenty-nine up-town building lots, all of which brought, in the aggregate, $514,050. The total realized by the estate from the entire sale was $516,170. Full details, with names of purchasers, are annexed, and the result of the transaction may be termed a success.

The following sales were also made by other auctioneers:

By Richard V. Harnett, in foreclosure, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, one large brick factory, with plot 50 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue. Sold for $23,481, to Emma M. Black, plaintiff.

By Joseph McGuire, in partition, one two-story brick stable, with lot 26 by 102.8 by 25 by 110.4, No. 50 Monroe street, south side, 92.2 feet east of Market street. Sold for $8,325, to Andrew Martin. Also, premises No. 19 Monroe street, north side, 277.1 feet east of Catharine street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with three-story frame store and dwelling in front, and a brick and frame stable in rear. Sold for $7,300, to Catharine and Ann Schuchardt.

By A. H. Muller & Son, in foreclosure, one small three-story brick building, with lot 40 by 22.5, on Ludlow street, east side, 40 feet north of Rivington street. Sold for $2,900, to M. Trimble.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one two-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. Sold for $3,000, to Terence Farley, plaintiff. The lease is dated May 1, 1862, for a term of 21 years, with renewals, and the present ground rent is $140 per annum.

In the matter of the following legal auctions it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged and the property was withdrawn: Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on First avenue, north of Forty-second street; sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, east of Fourth avenue; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on Laight street, east of Varick street, and sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third street, east of Fourth avenue.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by R. V. Harnett of one plot, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue, adjourned to to-day; sale by same auctioneer of one plot on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, adjourned to the 28th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of one lot on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth street, adjourned to June 1; sale by James M. Miller of one house and lot on East Eighty-third street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 2; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of one house and lot on East Seventy-first street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 8; and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the two houses and lots, Nos. 512 and 514 West Thirty-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the same date.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the two last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, Executrix's sale of a desirable cottage, with one-half acre of land, located at Annadale, Staten Island, and situate on the Amboy Road, within five minutes' walk of the railway station.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street. Also, similar sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, being the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets; also, a triangular plot of ground in the rear of the lots.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.6 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 443.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Inwood street, north side, 150 feet west of F street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and M. M. Miller, at Newark, N. J., on the property, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of the large house, with plot, No. 90 Shipman street, east side, 235 feet north of Court street; also, two lots adjoining, and three lots on Arlington street, in the rear.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one plot, 89 by 165, on Ocean avenue, east side, between Oak and Forrest streets.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, May 22, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

East Sixty-fifth street, west side, 175 feet west of First avenue, one brick stable, one story, 15 by 50; M. Mahoney, owner.

West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Fifth avenue, one brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 17 by 40; C. F. Timpson, owner.

First avenue, No. 387, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.8 by 51.8; William Boyd, owner.

Lexington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, one brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 12.3 by 45; A. B. Williams, owner.

Ninth avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Fourteenth street, one brick office, two stories, 36 by 25; J. W. Van Horn & Brother, owners.

Eighth avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Fifty-seventh street, three brown-stone stores and first-class French flats, each six stories, 25 by 100; estimated cost, $32,000; Miles Stafford, owner.

East Sixty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, one brick malt house and brewery, ten stories, 131.2 by 92.6; estimated cost, $100,000; Niedlinger, Schmidt & Co., owners.

Vandam street, No. 95, one brick third-class store, one story, 25 by 65; W. Moller & Sons, owners.

West Forty-fourth street, No. 529, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; M. Cramer, owner.

Crosby street, No. 151, one brick factory and workshop, five stories, 25 by 90 by 105; W. O'Conor, owner.

Ninth avenue, No. 97, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 21.8 by 64; Edna Holton, owner.

Bowery, south-west corner of Grand street, one brick banking-house and offices, four stories, 30.2 by 73; estimated cost, $60,000; Directors of Oriental Bank, owners.

Sixth avenue, Nos. 545 and 547, one brick and iron theatre, three stories, 100 by 49.4 by 150; estimated cost, $80,000; Joshua Hart, owner.

East Forty-ninth street, north side, 80 feet west of Third avenue, six brown-stone French flats, four stories, 20 by 87; J. C. Donnely, owner.

Third avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-seventh street, one brick storage-shed, one story, 28 by 32; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner.

Fiftieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue, two brick French flats, each four stories, 20 by 66; R. Auld, owner.

West Thirty-second street, south side, Broadway and Sixth avenue, one marble banking-house and French flats, five stories, 110 by 96.9 by 40; estimated cost, $400,000; Dime Savings Bank, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MAY 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

(Henry Leger Estate)

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 808 Lexington av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 62d st., lot 20x80; Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan	$17,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 810 Lexington av., adjoining above, lot same size; A. Kaufman	17,500
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 801 Lexington av., s. e. corner of 62d st., lot 20.5x80; A. Kaufman	19,400
1 similar house and lot, No. 799 Lexington av., adjoining above; H. Scheuer	17,000
1 similar house and lot, No. 797 Lexington av., adjoining above; J. B. Gottenberg	17,100
1 similar house and lot, No. 795 Lexington av., adjoining above; Thomas Hall	17,050
1 similar house and lot, No. 793 Lexington av., adjoining above; H. Leopolt	17,200
1 similar house and lot, No. 791 Lexington av., adjoining above; William L. Loew	17,200
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 145 East 61st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 21.6x100.5; M. J. Steinberger	18,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 147 East 61st st., adjoining above, lot 21x100.5; S. Scheuer	18,800
1 similar house and lot, No. 149 East 61st st., adjoining above; Robert White	18,800
1 similar house and lot, No. 151 East 61st st., adjoining above; B. Kuppenheimer	18,800
1 similar house and lot, No. 153 East 61st st., adjoining above; J. Steinberger	18,600
1 similar house and lot, No. 155 East 61st st., adjoining above; T. Gearty	18,700
1 similar house and lot, No. 157 East 61st st., adjoining above; M. Hedelbach	18,700
1 similar house and lot, No. 159 East 61st st., adjoining above; Mr. Stiner	18,600
1 similar house and lot, No. 161 East 61st st., adjoining above; S. Bing	18,300
1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 1,331 3d av., n. e. corner of 76th st., lot 22x75; T. Gearty	20,000
2 four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 1,333 and 1,335 3d av., adjoining above, lots each 20x75; same buyer as above; $12,000 each	24,000
1 similar house and lot, No. 1,337 3d av., adjoining above; same buyer	13,500
1 similar house and lot, No. 1,339 3d av., adjoining above; same buyer	13,500
1 lot, East 76th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d av., 30x102.2; same buyer	4,600
12 lots, East 62d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., each 20x100.5; same buyer; $6,550 each	78,600
4 lots, 11th av., n. w. corner of 81st st., together in size 102x100; sold in one parcel; M. Edwards	21,050
8 lots, West 116th st., n. s., extending through to 117th st., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., together in size 100x201.10; sold in one parcel; S. R. Lesher	26,100
2 lots, West 130th st., s. s., 90.5 ft. w. of Broadway, each 25x99.11; S. Bing; $1,575 each	3,150
2 lots, West 131st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th av.; each 25x99.11; T. Gearty; $1,400 each	2,800

FORT HAMILTON, LONG ISLAND.

1 plot Lafayette av., n. s., 900 ft. e. of United States av., 100x176x100.1x174.6; Louis Cohn	$450

NORTH HOBOKEN, N. J.

2 lots, Main st., s. s., between Fort Lee and Hudson avs. each 25x100; J. McLarney, $140 each	280
1 lot, Palisade av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Columbia st., 25x100; Robert A. Cheeseborough	410

IOWA LANDS.

280 acres, Hancock County; S. Cohen, $3 50 per acre	980

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 brick factory and plot, e. of 129th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th av.; plot, 50x99.11	23,481

By Joseph McGuire.

1 two-story brick stable and lot, No. 50 Monroe st., s. s., (No. 389.) 92.2 ft. e. of Market st.; lot, 26 x102.8x25x110.4	8,325
1 three-story frame house, (front,) brick and frame stable, (rear,) and lot, No. 19 Monroe st., n. s., 277.1 ft. e. of Catharine st.; lot, 25x100	7,300

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick building and lot, Ludlow st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington st.; lot 40x22.5	2,900

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 two-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, West 21st st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 8th av.; lot, 20x98.9. Lease dated May 1, 1862. Term, 21 years, with renewals; ground rent, $140 per annum	3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 24.

Beekman place, n. e. corner 49th st., 100.10x100; A. M. Burr to S. W. Dunscomb	$30,000
Grand st., (No. 389.) 25x70; W. T. Horn, Referee; to L. B. Y. Anger	15,500
Houston st., s. s., 18.5 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 18.11x61.1; H. Hampe to C. and Elizabetha Schilo	15,500
Varick st., (No. 85,) leasehold; G. W. Candee to H. Ostrander	2,500
Water st., n. s., (No. 588,) 20.8x56.9; Executors of H. R. Remsen to W. F. McNamara	3,100
26th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Mary A., wife of J. Mason, to C. A. Schwank	3,800
38th st., n. s., 159.5 ft. e. of 2d av., 40.6x64.4; Teresa, wife of J. Lynch, to M. Abraham	13,000
47th st., s. s., 177 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; I. Pickelheimer, Special Guardian, to G. Netter	40,000
51st st., n. s., 299 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x100.5; D. H. Burke to Henrietta S., wife of J. C. Barnes	30,000
53d st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; T. Trader to T. Von Ellert	8,500
82d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 40.3x—x 29.7x102.2; Executors of T. T. Ferris to R. H. Arkenburgh	6,400
116th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to E. D. Brown	9,000
116th st., s. s., 328.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11; O. H. Bogart to M. Bird	9,100
149th st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 10th av., runs s. 99.11 ft., thence e. 203.5 ft. to w. s. Avenue St. Nicholas, thence n. 102.2 ft. to 149th st., thence w. 181.11 ft.; H. Allen to A. Roe, ⅓ part	17,000
Same property; W. H. Allen to J. J. Macklin, 1-6 part	8,500
152d st., n. s., e. part lot No. 413, map of Melrose, 25x100; P. McGuire to Martha E. Randall	1,200
Tinton av., s. w. corner of Pontiac st., 50x50; A. Reis to J. G. Gent	650
5th av., n. w. corner of 131st st., 49.11x110; M. Sanford, Referee, to Cornelia B., wife of J. L. Kip	20,200
8th av., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 81st st., 25.6x100; Executrices of T. T. Ferris to R. H. Arkenburgh	12,000
9th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100; W. H. Potter to J. J. Potter	12,585
55th st., s. s., 57 ft. w. 9th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; J. Shannon to E. L. Ferry	9,000
55th st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of 9th av., 23x100.5, leasehold; J. Shannon to E. L. Ferry	9,000

LEASES RECORDED.

3d av., Nos. 443 and 445, second floor, and second floor of premises on 31st st., connected therewith, 5 years, per year	$2,500
8th av., No. 472, store, basement, and top floor, 5 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE brown-stone stores Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers st., situate on the south-west corner of Chamber and Church sts., are offered by the undersigned at private sale. The property is 50 feet front on Chambers, and 75 feet deep on Church st. The stores are five stories high above curb, with basement and sub-cellar, and cover the entire plot. The plot will be sold together, or the stores will be sold separately, to suit purchasers. This is the most valuable and desirable store property offered for sale for some time in the City of New-York. Terms, one-half cash. For particulars apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, JACOB WEART, Trustee, No 54 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in addition to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be had.

A.—SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP well-built admirably-planned corner and inside 20-foot brown-stone dwellings, only 420 feet from Fifth avenue entrance into Central Park, on 58th st.; $33,000 for corner house, and only $28,000 for house adjoining; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY-built, planned, finished, and located large high-stoop dwelling on Madison av., north-east corner 54th st.; price or rent low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THAT VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, No. 84 Sullivan st., size about 22x40, lot 75, at an extreme bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON SHORE—AT WHITESTONE BAY, ONE HOUR from City Hall, thirty-seven trains daily. To let, for the season or year, or on lease, Robinswood, the elegant country seat of twenty years past of Stewart Brown, Esq., suitable for private family or for Summer boarders; house well furnished; twenty-four rooms, piazzas, cottage, stables, garden, boat and bathing houses, green-house; thirty-five acres beautiful grounds and shrubbery. This place is not surpassed in any respect by any in the vicinity of the City. Call on Mr. Brown's attorney, GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st. Commission paid to agents.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235, or S. J. BERIOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford: for photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings, out-buildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—A NEW AND neatly-furnished house to let for the Summer; eight sleeping-rooms, double parlors, large dining-room; every convenience; pleasantly situated on Church st. Inquire of WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, No. 109 West 38th st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND A desirable home for the Summer, sixty miles from this City; in consequence of death, the owner will go elsewhere; an unexceptionable opportunity is offered in a strictly private Summer home at reasonable price. Address B. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT PORT Chester, on King Street Hill; house thirteen rooms; barn and stable, with one acre of ground; well shaded with fruit trees. Address J. L. MOSHER, Glenrull, Conn.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY-SEAT on the Hudson, near Newburg; for health, beauty, and location, it is unsurpassed on the river; extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c. Also, apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-PLACE AT MILLBURN HILL, N. J., to rent, fully furnished for the season, at a low rent, including a good gardener, two Alderney cows, and over seventy-five chickens. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, forty-five minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve rooms; stable for four horses; ten city lots; near depot; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, NEAR DEPOT.—To let, for season or year, a pretty furnished cottage; ten rooms; fruit, shade, river view. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished, No. 12 West 10th st.; rent reasonable to good tenant. WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED apartment, with no dark rooms, to let near the Central Park. Apply to the janitor on the premises, No. 75 West 55th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A NEAT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in 38th st., near Park av.; excellent neighborhood; well furnished; rent low. HINE & GRAY, No. 557 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS to let for three months to a small family; high and cool situation; full view of bay and islands. Address A. LANE, Box No. 1,257 Post Office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

DRY GOODS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PERENPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,

AT

SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.

To be sold in plots for

BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of the plot of land with brick buildings,

NOS. 59½, 61 AND 63 MULBERRY ST.,

to be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, MAY 27,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF CATHARINE WILKINS, deceased.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—

NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee,

The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.

COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st., Pl'ff's Att'y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE land in the Twenty-third Ward, formerly Town of Morrisania.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, about 27 acres of land, lying between the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem River, bounded on the south by 149th st.; together with valuable water front rights, under Letters Patent from the State of New-York. Terms will be announced at the time of the sale.

NEW FRENCH FLAT HOUSES AT AUCTION.

The two brown-stone-front houses situated on the west side of Lexington av., at a point 22 feet 6 inches south of 85th st., will be sold positively, for cash, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 27th day of May, at 12 o'clock, under foreclosure sale. Three-fourths of the purchase-money can be had on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser, from an institution. For further particulars apply to No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 90.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

WATER POWER.—TWO FINE ROOMS WITH good power from a large water-wheel at Yonkers, on the Hudson. Inquire of J. COPCUTT, Yonkers, or No. 440 Washington st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IMPROVED

BABCOCK

Fire Extinguisher,

THE BOTTLE CRUSHER.

The only safe and reliable Machine.

The new STEEL EXTINGUISHER, $30.

COPPER EXTINGUISHERS at regular rates.

WOODBRIDGE SMITH, General Agent,
No. 42 Murray st.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT,

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY

are prepared to furnish ICE at the following rates.

DELIVERED TO CONSUMERS:

Ten pounds per day	20 cents per week
Fifteen pounds per day	30 cents per week
Twenty pounds per day	40 cents per week
Fifty pounds and upward	20 cents per 100 pounds

Delivered at the depots of the company, 8 cents per 100 pounds, or $1 50 per ton.

Lumps or broken ice, 5 cents per 100 pounds.

Office foot of 14th st., North River.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A. BELOW COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS—My fine stock of Carriages—my own make—now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by June 15. CHARLES GRUBE.

CABRIOLET FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP IF applied for at once. Call at private stable, No. 232 West 40th st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,

NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO FIND CAPITAL for the manufacture of a product of a chemical nature; the present dulness of trade will not affect it; only capitalists, addressing with real name and place of business, noticed. Address G. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

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D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

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Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clark.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Geoffrey, M. De Quercy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

PARK THEATRE.—LA BELLE GALATEA—LA MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES, (German Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND, &c.—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The bill for increasing the already large profits of the Sheriff of this City ought to be vetoed by the Governor, and we hope he is not too busy in preparing new Commissions to pay attention to it. High-sounding Messages and glowing promises are well enough in their way, but a practical spirit is equally useful in this imperfect world—perhaps, at times, a little more so. And it is that sort of spirit which Gov. TILDEN—we say it in all friendship—has yet to show. He cannot delegate all his responsibilities to Commissions. If he wishes to prove that he means what he says, let him veto the jobs which have been sent to him by the Democrats in the Legislature, and among them the bill transferring the "perquisites" of the Marshals to the Sheriff. This will be more acceptable than any number of carefully-prepared Messages.

The foreign news has supplied the public with a sufficient fund of amusement latterly, and we hope that everybody is satisfied. The stories about Belgium and its perils have been as numerous and as contradictory as the most exacting newspaper reader could desire. Then came the statement, on the authority of an obscure London journal, that Mr. DISRAELI "is quite broken down," and means to resign. Yet Mr. DISRAELI still lives—a curious example of human obstinacy. A few days ago, another doleful ditty was concocted, setting forth that the "MARLBOROUGH family" was utterly ruined, and some persons seemed to take all the more pleasure in hearing this, from the fact that a young American lady had become connected with that family by ties of marriage. There was no foundation for the last-mentioned rumor, but what of that? It did just as well for sensational articles and dinner-table gossip as if it had been true. This particular report does not seem even to have come from the other side of the water—the others did. In the course of a week or two, some other public man or well-known family will be served up for the entertainment of the public, and thus the supply of light literature will, happily, be maintained at about the average standard. What should we do without the newspapers?

From the statistics submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, it will be seen that the number of cases of small-pox and diphtheria in the City is very decidedly on the increase. Last week's mortality from diphtheria was forty-three, against twenty-eight deaths during the week ending May 15. If the increase of cases reported can be taken as a criterion, the present week can hardly fail to show a further rise in the mortality from this disease. As might be expected, the cases of scarlet fever advance in about equal proportions with those of small-pox and dipththeria.

In another column will be found an instructive contrast between the New-York City legislation which originated in the Republican Senate, and that which owed its parentage to a Democratic Assembly. To make the contrast illustrate the spirit which actuated the policy of each political party respectively, it was, of course, necessary to confine the enumeration to bills which were passed in the one house and killed in the other. The samples selected amply bear out the assertion that the watchfulness of the Senate over the interests of New-York tax-payers has saved them the unjust addition of several millions to the City debt, while the determined stand made in favor of partisan corruption in the Assembly has been the means of defeating reformatory measures which would have resulted in the saving of several millions more.

Although there can be no possible justification for the cold-blooded murder of two officers of the *Jefferson Borden* by the mutineers, it is only fair that we should hear both sides of the story. One of the mutineers was taken before the Bow Street Police Court, London, yesterday, and he testified that the treatment of the crew by the Captain was tyrannical and "abusive," that the food was insufficient, and the burden of labor too much for human endurance. In the New-Orleans *Times* is a corroborative statement from one of the crew of the *Borden* who sailed from this port to New-Orleans before the voyage to London began. This man relates a dreadful story of personal violence, abominable food, and general oppression. Part of the crew left at New-Orleans, and libeled the ship for their wages. It is quite possible that the Captain of the *Borden* had a desperate crew under him, and that a long course of severe discipline gave them an excuse for mutiny and murder. Thus both stories may be superficially true.

Our Washington correspondence gives in detail some of the difficulties met with in attempts to maintain good relations between the Government and the Indians. It has been suspected that interpreters often, if not generally, distort the language of the Indians when they interpret it to the Washington officials. If they do this, they must falsify the replies of the officials when they translate into Indian dialect. The examples given by our correspondent are probably characteristic of a good many of these so-called translations. They would be amusing if it were not for the fact that their dishonesty is of the most mischievous sort. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that chieftains who have gone away from Washington with a false report in their ears come back and accuse Secretaries and Commissioners of having "lied" to them.

THE THIRD PARTY REVIVAL.

The dinner given to ex-Senator SCHURZ in this City a few weeks ago was expected by its originators to create a revival of interest in the purposes of the so-called "Liberals." We do not think that it has very well answered expectations. It has given rise to a good deal of talk, but the talk is confined mainly to the "Liberals" themselves, and it relates decidedly more to the past than to the future. What has been revived has been principally a fine crop of bitter memories, followed by crimination and recrimination. If any one should take the trouble to collate the facts disclosed by this discussion, he would be able to throw some light on the history of the great political "fizzle" of 1872, and to bring out some features of it which its friendly historians so far have kept carefully in the background.

As to the future, one reason why the purposes of the "Liberals" have attracted so little attention is that they are excessively vague in themselves, and that they are subject to an indefinite amount of change. The nearest approach to anything like a programme was made by Mr. SCHURZ, who threw out some hints meant to be practical, and which if not practical, were at least clearly indicative of what the ex-Senator would like to do if he could. What Mr. SCHURZ suggested was, in reality, something very like a caucus. He thought that "initiatory steps" should be taken to come to an understanding "by the organization of committees or such other measures as the skill of organizers may suggest." By this it is plain that Mr. SCHURZ longs to again take a prominent part in American politics, and that he especially desires to have a party of some kind at his back. Some of his more ardent admirers had supposed that he would content himself with the position of public educator, for which they deem him so well adapted, leaving the party following to come naturally and freely, without the nursing of "organizers" or the factitious impetus of "committees." This transcendental notion of Mr. SCHURZ's mission does not seem to have suited that gentleman. He may be indifferent to the charms of office; he may not care whether he is in the Senate or the editor's room, but for one reason or another he itches for a part in the struggle of "practical politics;" in spite of Cincinnati, he seems to have a taste for trying again to "run" conventions and to organize a party. Having this end in view, he naturally falls back on the much berated but apparently indispensable machinery of ordinary politicians, and talks of ~~contriving~~ some system of operations of which the caucus is obviously a conspicuous part.

But Mr. SCHURZ's suggestions are not received with enthusiasm by his companions in the Cincinnati movement. The recollection of that remarkable effort, which found Mr. SCHURZ a prominent and somewhat arrogant Senator, and which left him a private citizen, with only the admiration of a select circle to distinguish him, does not seem to have inspired his friends with confidence in his political sagacity or even his personal power. There is a general response to the propositions made at the dinner by no means favorable. One journal, which was an ardent believer in the Cincinnati movement until it culminated in the convention, naïvely expresses the opinion that *all* organization by the voters most likely to sympathize with SCHURZ is sure to be a blunder. They are, it declares, independent if they are anything. When they undertake to organize they will cease to be independent, and when they cease to be that their political *raison d'être* is gone. This is a complete damper for Mr. SCHURZ's plan. The position of a "balance of power party" is not a promising one if its members must confine themselves to strictly individual action. But the theory of this critic has this in its favor, that if the party does not organize, no one will ever know its strength. Perhaps those "leaders" may find some grains of comfort in this reflection who can recall how much more formidable they were considered before they summoned their followers to the field, and betrayed to the world how few there were.

Another paper, the editor of which took a prominent part at Cincinnati, and listened with the deepest sympathy to Mr. SCHURZ's piano performance of "Heart bowed down with weight of woe," appears both puzzled and frightened by the tone of the Schurz dinner orators. On the whole, he regards them as "forcing the season," and he has the gloomiest anticipation of the results. He remembers how readily the "organizers," as Mr. SCHURZ calls them, reaped the fruits prematurely exposed at Cincinnati, and he has no desire to go into the profitless business of raising another crop for them.

Still others are prompted by Mr. SCHURZ's propositions to recall the details of the gloomy experience at Cincinnati, and to explain to the public why and how the "party of brains and convictions" fell an easy prey to the manipulators like FENTON, who had plenty of brains—of a certain sort—and no convictions to speak of. As nearly as we can gather from these reminiscences, the main difficulty was that the independent and disinterested reformers were split up into cliques, each one of which wanted its own leader placed in nomination, and none of which was willing to forego its own pet ambition. There was a Trumbull clique, and a Davis clique, and an Adams clique. One of the most recent historians of the movement gives us his word that if these had all united against GREELEY, the old gentleman would have been defeated. In that case we might have seen the famous white hat swinging for GRANT and WILSON, and the present occupant of "the tower" plotting some other method of unseating the "founder." The cliques, however, would not unite, but scrambled and quarreled to the end.

All this discussion over Mr. SCHURZ's proposition to organize a middle party, capable of bullying one or the other of the great parties into accepting its measures and men, only shows how completely the quondam "Liberals" are convinced of the fact that it is these great parties after all with one of whom the victory must rest in the next campaign. For the renewal of the Cincinnati movement there is absolutely no practical excuse. Gradually, as the time draws near for the opening of the canvass, the Republican and the Democratic organizations will prepare to enter the field with candidates and platforms representing the average purpose of each, and the country will be divided between them. Any third party next year would be an idle experiment, resulting in ridiculous failure.

FAR-WESTERN EMIGRATION.

For some reason, which does not appear on the surface, there is a determined effort to induce an extensive emigration to the region known as the Black Hills country. At first there were circulated a great variety of stories about the gold and gems to be found in that favored part of the world. Some of these statements were too extravagant to receive a moment's consideration from intelligent people. But none were so highly-colored, we must suppose, that they lost all influence. There are plenty of simple-minded men in the world who are ready to believe any fiction which appeals to their avarice. Along with the golden visions held up before the eyes of greedy adventurers, were incidental glimpses of other kinds of natural wealth. Gypsum, coal, precious stones, and copper were lightly alluded to as common mineral stores in the Black Hills; and the old figure of the fertile earth laughing with a grain harvest when tickled with a plow was made to do duty in florid descriptions of the agricultural capabilities of the country. The climate was said to be as lovely as that of Italy; the skies were soft; the earth a carpet of flowers, and the music of brooks and waterfalls filled the perfumed air. Reading these glowing descriptions, one was led to wonder upon what continent such an enchanting spot could be found. Certainly, nobody ever dreamed that a paradise like this could have been hidden away in any part of our own Republic, least of all in a mountainous region in the far North, where the altitude and the latitude would incline us to seek for severe Winters, short Summers, and a limited productiveness of the soil.

Latterly the eulogists of this new scheme of emigration have given less prominence to the golden promises of the earlier explorers. They discreetly qualify their inducements to emigrants with some reservations and doubts. They offer bargains which may or may not have any gold in them. Even supposing gold-mining does not pay, argue these candid people, the emigrant may make a good living at the plow. And then, it is added, there is gold and agricultural wealth beyond the Black Hills country. The Sweetwater, Wind River, and adjacent country are all inviting fields. Gold can be found there in paying quantities, and there is abundant opportunity for the husbandman. These two themes afford unceasing changes to be rung by the enthusiastic heralds of a new good time coming for the far West. This incessant "touting" has been carried on with so much system that it supports a publication in Boston devoted to the advertisement of the attractions and glories of the Black Hills country. Companies are organizing, it is said, in Boston, Philadelphia, and this City. We must suppose that the promoters of these movements are wholly disinterested, and that they urge emigration to the public lands of the far West for the most beneficent and philanthropic purposes. Nevertheless, the risk of these proposed expeditions is so great that it would be wrong to neglect uttering a warning to those who seriously think of engaging in them. The golden stories, when we take them at an average, will hardly bear an examination. The conditions of successful mining, except on a large and costly scale, are now very rare in any part of the United States. Quartz mining, which is held out as the most favorable kind to be prosecuted in the new auriferous region, is so notoriously expensive that it has passed into a proverb that "it takes a mine to work a mine." The stories of gold being so plentiful that a man may pick it out of grass roots as he would pull pig-nuts, are simply preposterous; and there is absolutely nothing to warrant the statement that the rude appliances which may now be transported to that distant region would be sufficient to give scattered miners rich returns for their labor.

The area proposed to be occupied is very limited in extent, and it is intended to transport thither some thousands of people. These emigrants are very likely to be men of small means, who will be speedily dependent upon the product of their own manual labor. What can they do with their crops, if they get any from the virgin soil? They will be far from markets, and they must compete with other productive regions nearer the channels of communication. It is painful to consider what hardships and suffering may be in store for these thoughtless people. While there is available and desirable land on this side of the Black Hills or the Sweetwater, it seems the maddest folly to venture so far away, trusting to agriculture in case the airy vision of gold-finding shall disappear. We say nothing about the difficulties which the Indian title may raise; that question has been sufficiently discussed. But an extensive scheme of emigration like this, apart from all other considerations, demands serious attention. There is every probability that it will end in a waste which the country cannot afford. It may even terminate in grave diaster.

SHARP PRACTICE.

The *World*, coming to the defense of the Democratic rascality just perpetrated in New-Hampshire, commences an article as follows:

> "The General Statutes of New-Hampshire say, in the chapter prescribing the manner of conducting elections for State Senators, that: 'The full Christian and surname of every person voted for, with the initial letter or letters of the middle name, and the usual abbreviations for junior, second, third, and the like, shall be written or printed upon every ballot; and every ballot not thus prepared and cast *shall be regarded as a blank and not counted*.'
>
> Another section directs that the moderator of the meeting wherein votes for a Senator are cast shall sort, count, and publicly declare the same 'with the name of every person voted for and the number of votes for each person;' and the Town Clerk 'shall make a fair record of the same, at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair, attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up and directed to the Secretary of the State.'
>
> Another section declares that 'the Governor and a majority of the Council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, *examine the returned copies of such records*, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June he shall issue his summons to such persons *as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes* to attend and take their seats on that day.'
>
> Another section directs that 'the Senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the Constitution.'"

It then follows up its pretended quotations from the New-Hampshire General Statutes with the conclusion that either the votes for NATT HEAD or the votes for NATHANIEL HEAD as Senator must be treated as blanks, and not counted; and that Gov. WESTON and his Council have strictly followed the law in their action.

But the *World* utterly misrepresents the law. The election of Senators is provided for specifically and fully in the Constitution of New-Hampshire in the following articles:

> ART. 32. The meetings for the choice of Governor, Council, and *Senators* shall be warned by warrant from the Selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall, in the presence of the Selectmen, (whose duty it shall be to attend,) in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for Senators; and shall, in said meetings, in the presence of the said Selectmen and of the Town Clerk in said meetings, sort and *count* the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person; and the Town Clerk shall make a fair record of the same, at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair, attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up and directed to the Secretary of the State, with a superscription expressing the purport thereof; and the said Town Clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the Sheriff of the county in which said town or parish shall lie, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of June, or to the Secretary of the State, at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of June; and the Sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the Secretary's office at least twenty days before the first Wednesday of June.
>
> ART. 33. And that there may be a due meeting of Senators on the first Wednesday of June annually, the Governor and a majority of the Council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and, fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as *appear* to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day, &c.
>
> ART. 34 of the Constitution provides that when no person has a majority of votes, the members of the House, and such Senators as shall be declared elected shall, by joint ballot, elect, from the two persons having the highest number of votes, a Senator to fill the vacancy.
>
> ART. 35 provides that the Senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the Constitution.

There is also, among the General Statutes of New-Hampshire, in chapter 28, on the "manner of conducting elections," the provision quoted in the *World* respecting "the full Christian and surname." There is also another chapter entitled "Election of Governor, Councilors, and Senators," in which no rules are given as to the manner of writing or printing on the ballots the names of the candidates.

It must be obvious to both the legal and the ordinary mind, that it is the duty of the moderator, in the presence of the Selectmen, to "count" the votes for Senators, and that nobody else can count them. The statute directing that votes shall not be counted unless containing the full Christian name of the person voted for, is for the instruction of the moderator alone, if it applies to the election of Senators at all, which is very doubtful.

It is no part of the business of the Governor and Council to *count* the votes. They are only to "examine the returned copies" sent up by the Town Clerk, and notify the persons who "*appear* to be chosen Senators by a *majority* of votes, to attend and take their seats" in the Senate. If these persons "appear" to have been voted for, and neither has "a majority of votes," then no one is to be notified. The Governor and Council might, if the "returned copies" showed votes for NATT HEAD, and also for NATHANIEL HEAD, have treated them as for different persons, but they had no authority to reject either of them. Their duty was wholly ministerial, while in fact they have usurped the functions of the Senate, and made themselves judges of the "elections" and "returns."

But this is only half of their crime. They rejected the votes for ARTHUR DEERING, in another district, because he was, in their judgment, ineligible, not having lived in the State seven years. This fact of residence is one of the "qualifications" of a Senator, and is expressly referred, by the Constitution, to the Senate. Yet the Governor and Council also usurped this function of the Senate, by deciding that Mr. DEERING was ineligible, and then violated all law and precedent in refusing to consider the votes returned for him.

Only one thing more need be stated in order to show the enormity of this attempt to obtain by fraud control of the Legislature of a State. The same chapter of the General Statutes of New-Hampshire, from which the *World* quoted the section as to "the full Christian name," applies, in terms, to the election of Representatives in Congress. There is, besides, this provision in the chapter on the election of Representatives in Congress: "The returns of votes for Representatives shall be made out, signed, certified, sealed, directed, transmitted, receipted for, examined, and counted at the same time and in the same manner as provided for the return of votes for Senators." Now, it happens that one of the Democratic candidates for Representative in Congress from New-Hampshire was voted for as FRANK JONES, although his baptismal name was FRANKLIN. The Governor and Council, however, saw no difficulty in recognizing FRANK JONES as a proper person to be voted for, and declared him elected, while, at the same time, they rejected votes for NATT HEAD, because he was baptized NATHANIEL. But then NATT HEAD is a Republican, while FRANK JONES is a Democrat.

There is no necessity to apply epithets to this Democratic performance. It simply shows what the managers of the party are capable of doing; and when the people are advised of their conduct, they will give them few opportunities of repeating such attempts as this in New-Hampshire to defeat the fairly and clearly expressed will of the voters.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

All that has been said and written upon this subject has probably had very little or no effect in changing the opinions of those people who had any opinions to change. They who were advocates of the custom before are advocates of it still. But the discussions that have sprung up from time to time have caused many to give attention to a question which they had not previously thought about. They have also served to show how extremely difficult it is to find any substantial argument against genuine sport. The man who takes pleasure in thrashing the water of a mountain stream in quest of a salmon, or he who prefers to range with dog and gun across the country for a few snipe or partridges, is engaged in a pursuit against which we never met with any argument that is worth a moment's serious consideration. But pigeon shooting does not rank with sports of that kind. It is, in fact, no legitimate sport at all. On the ground of sport not one word, therefore, can be said in its favor. If it is to be defended at all, it must be for some altogether different reasons. Up to the present time, its advocates have signally failed either to prove its necessity or to justify it, and the inference must be that such reasons do not exist, or else that they are so essentially worthless that they must not be put forward.

Since public attention was prominently drawn to the subject of pigeon matches, although probably none of their advocates have been converted, the sentiment that they are useless, unsportsmanlike, and cruel has become very general. If anything were needed to strengthen that idea, and to make it more widely disseminated, it will be found in the scene that took place at Deerfoot Park on Monday. Nobody questions the skill which Mr. BOGARDUS has attained as a shot. The gun has been his companion through the greater part of his life, and in a large degree also, if we mistake not, a means of subsistence to him. Under these circumstances, he could hardly fail to attain considerable dexterity in its use, and in that particular we believe that all the pretensions he lays claim to will very generally be accorded. But this takes away the only possible apology that he might have attempted for justifying the shooting on Monday. It was not necessary either for practice or as an exhibition of skill. The birds, we are told, were dazed and confused, as well as they might be, so that "it was not a matter of difficulty for an average marksman to bring them down." But the object was "to accomplish the greatest amount of slaughter in the least space of time," and accordingly "the slaughter was terrible," many of the birds being "riddled to pieces," while others were worried to death by boys.

Now, we do not wish to enter into the details of the cruelty committed on this occasion, nor have we the slightest inclination to take a sentimental view of the proceedings. But we do hold that they were absolutely useless, and that the cruelty involved was excessive and beyond question, while there is not a particle of the essence of true sport to be found in them. There is literally nothing to justify them, but in every particular they merit the most unqualified condemnation from public opinion.

But we are told that this is preliminary to a match that is to come off in a few days at the same place. That only makes the matter worse. It is simply doubling the offense. If two sportsmen wish to test their relative prowess in the use of the gun, let them do it in the open country and in the legitimate pursuit of game. Pigeon matches organized for such a purpose are scenes of barbarous cruelty, and a means, very often, of gathering together the least reputable portion of the community. It is not a valid plea that many people, and some of them respectable people, too, indulge in them. A similar plea might be urged in behalf of the most barbarous forms of recreation that have prevailed in all ages. Even fashion would not justify such a custom, any more than prevalence justifies crime. But when we remember that this is the latest excuse which the advocates of pigeon shooting have been able to invent, another proof is before us that the cause they would support is an excessively bad one.

CENTENNIAL ORATORY.

We have to expect that in connection with the Centennial commemoration a flood of holiday eloquence will be poured over the land. This is not to be regretted. In the average character of these speeches, as compared with the specimens of patriotic eloquence which have come down to us from the early days of the century, will be found one proof of a progress in culture and taste. The American eagle flaps his wings much less noisily than at the celebrations of national independence during the first decades after the Revolution. In truth, there is no other country where the art of public speaking is so extensively diffused and so successfully cultivated. ARISTOTLE called a republic "an aristocracy of orators." Democratic institutions offer great inducements to the development of oratorical power.

In the period of the Revolution there were at least two orators of eminent gifts. One was PATRICK HENRY, who, after we have made a large discount from Mr. WIRT's rose-colored descriptions, must still be held to have been a natural orator, possessed in a most remarkable degree of that strange magnetic power which enthralls a multitude, and sways them in obedience to a single will. There can be no doubt that JOHN ADAMS was another orator, who, with far higher intellectual merits and attainments than the Virginian, had an equal power to infuse into an audience the fire and energy of his own spirit. It is a great pity that the speeches with which he made the hall at Philadelphia ring, and which carried the Declaration, were not reported.

In later times, the generation which is still on the stage have had the opportunity of listening to the splendid and animated declamation of HENRY CLAY, and to the grave and commanding eloquence of WEBSTER. We have had not a few extemporaneous speakers of extraordinary merit, of whom WENDELL PHILLIPS is one of the most conspicuous—an orator who, whatever may be thought of the solidity of his matter, speaks with a force, readiness, and finish which have rarely been equaled. EDWARD EVERETT is the most noted example of a classical style of eloquence, where everything is elaborately prepared, where words are carefully chosen beforehand and gestures deliberately studied. So the ancient orators prepared themselves. DEMOSTHENES and his compeers carried premeditation and practice further than has been done by any modern speakers. If it was complained of Mr. SUMNER that he sometimes faltered from forgetting a word, or retraced his course to pick up an omitted phrase, this is just the fact which PLUTARCH states of ALCIBIADES.

The fame of orators and speeches is generally ephemeral. Efforts at the Bar which produce at the moment a profound impression are soon forgotten. To perpetuate the recollection of a great speech, it must have been spoken on a great occasion. It must be an event itself, producing some palpable result of importance to later generations.

As our Centennial orators can hardly expect that their harangues will be carried down to posterity, it is to be hoped that they will aim at an immediate and useful effect. Let them temper the spirit of self-glorification with wholesome references to the reforms which are most needed in the present day. There is another word of advice which we venture to offer to our commemorative speakers. Let them look up the facts connected with our revolutionary history, including facts of local interest, and thus contribute to the enriching of our annals by the preservation of everything that can be gathered up relating to the heroic period of our national life. Moreover, let justice be done to the characters of the men who figured in the Revolution, and an effort be made to quicken the sentiment of reverence in the minds of the young, a quality with which the youthful American mind is not overstocked.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA BOUFFE AT THE PARK.

A series of three evening performances and one matinée recital of opera bouffe by a small German company, was yesterday commenced at the Park Theatre. The performers are headed by a Miss Lina Wassmann, who may have delighted Philadelphia, but who does not appear likely to fascinate New-York. Miss Wassmann and her associates sang last night Suppé's pretty opera, "Die Schöne Galathea," and Offenbach's "Mariage aux Lanternes," but the representation afforded too frequent evidence of slight preparation to be satisfactory. To-day it is to be repeated, afternoon and evening, and, we hope, with better results.

MRS. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, one of the most skilled actresses now on the stage, is to benefit by a special matinée representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this afternoon. The programme is to include the fourth act of "The Lady of Lyons," with Mr. Rignold and Miss Davenport; the farce "His Last Legs," with Mr. Brougham; and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," by two "infant prodigies," Miss Fay Templeton and Miss Bijou Heron. Such novel attractions ought to crowd the house.

MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Montague's benefit representation at Booth's Theatre is set down for to-morrow afternoon. The programme is to include one act of "The Shaughraun," with Mr. Boucicault; one act of "London Assurance," with Miss Davenport, and the comedietta "Tears, Idle Tears," with Mr. Montague and Mrs. Rousby, who braved the perils of the road from Baltimore, hitherward, to appear with the *bénéficiaire*.

OBITUARY.

HON. GEORGE VAIL.

Hon. George Vail, of Morristown, N. J., who died on Sunday evening of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at the age of seventy-two, was twice in Congress, and afterward Consul at Glasgow, under President Buchanan. He was concerned with his father, his brother Alfred, and Prof. Morse, in perfecting the telegraph and maturing the first instruments. He had also been a Judge of the Court of Errors of New-Jersey.

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are we never to find relief? Last night I was awakened from a dream of horrors by a dreadful stench, in itself evidently the cause of my dream. I use the epithet dreadful understandingly, for we have learned by painful experience to dread the sickening stench of the bone-boiling horror. Here on Murray Hill, near Fifth avenue, where there are no immediate surroundings of an unpleasant character, we find ourselves again choked, nauseated, and driven to desperation by our old-time assailant, borne on the wings of the courted breezes from the river sides, east and west. For two hours last night I lay gasping in intolerable distress, unable to find the relief of one breath of uncontaminated air, the foul odors having entered at the open windows and filling the house with their sickening stench. Again, and yet again, Sir, I ask is there no relief obtainable for the sufferers? X.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

RECENT DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following circular has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs: Article 4 of the "Regulations governing the free importation of goods for the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia," (printed decisions 2,192) is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

All goods arriving so marked and represented will, without examination, be forwarded from the port of arrival by bonded line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be delivered to the custody of the Collector at that port.

In response to a question whether machinery imported, and alleged to be adapted exclusively to the manufacture of jute or flax, can be imported before July 1 and be delivered from warehouse or public store free of duty, on and after said date, if remaining continuously in the custody of Customs officers under the section of the act of Feb. 8, 1875, which provides that all machinery not now manufactured in the United States adapted exclusively to manufactures from the fibre of the ramie, jute, or flax, may be admitted free of duty for two years from the 1st of July, 1875—the Secretary of the Treasury decides that in accordance with the language of said act, only such machinery as is admitted into the United States on and after July 1 can be delivered free of duty, and this does not include machinery admitted into the United States before that date, and then remaining in the custody of the Customs officers.

The department replies in answer to an application for the free entry of certain instruments imported by Prof. Francis G. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, for use in his lectures before the students of the said institution, that it has always held that the ownership of the articles specified in the free list as exempted from duty when imported for institutions of this character, must be vested in institutions, as such, and although the instruments in question appear to be intended for use in connection with the objects of the institution, yet, as they are undoubtedly the private property of Prof. Smith, they are not, according to the construction of the law which has heretofore governed the department, entitled to free entry. The application is, therefore, necessarily denied.

An application for permission to make entry at Boston of certain tobacco of domestic production exported and now returned on payment of a duty on twenty cents per pound, has been made to the department. The facts appear to be that at the time of exportation the tobacco in question was liable to an internal tax of twenty cents per pound, but exportation having been made in bond from the internal revenue bonded warehouse at Petersburg, Va., the tax was not paid prior to exportation. The rate of tax, however, to which such domestic tobacco was liable at the time of importation, was twenty-four cents per pound, and the question presented is, whether the duty to be paid under section 2,500 of the Revised Statutes is the rate of twenty or twenty-four cents per pound in coin. In reply it is stated that it is the opinion of the department that the duty to be paid in such cases is the equivalent of the internal tax in force at the time of the importation, which opinion is sustained by department decisions of Oct. 20, 1866, and Nov. 13, 1866, both addressed to the Collector of Customs at New-York, which will be found in the volume of printed Treasury decisions from May 20, 1865, to December 31, 1867. The Collector at Boston is therefore instructed to exact duty on the tobacco in question at the rate of twenty-four cents per pound in coin.

In response to a letter requesting an early decision as to the duty on certain dressed sheep-skins imported, the Secretary of the Treasury replies that while the department regrets the inconvenience — and possibly injury — which may result to importers of any class of merchandise, the classification of which, or rate of duty appertaining thereto, is open to question, from delay in making a decision thereon, yet the general interests involved will be better served by the exercise of due deliberation than by hasty action in such case. This is especially true not only in the present case, but with reference to several other questions of tariff construction now pending before the department, and upon which a wide difference of opinion exists on the part of the Customs officials at the different ports, whose province it is to consider and pass upon such questions in the first instance. When a like diversity of opinion is found to be shared by other experts, both in and out of the department upon any particular tariff question, the necessity of making a decision that will stand the test of an examination, and the injurious results of premature action are equally obvious. You will perceive in the light of these explanations that the delay of which you complain is to a certain extent unavoidable.

The department has received a communication from the Collector of Customs at Boston, transmitting a communication from Special Agent Kimball, in relation to the right of importers to export goods in bond for the purpose of reimporting them, and thus to avail themselves of a reduction of duties. The question involved was referred to the Attorney General, who, on the 5th inst., addressed a letter to the Treasury Department, in which he expresses the opinion that under sections 2,971 and 2,979 of the Revised Statutes, all merchandise in public stores or bonded warehouses may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to foreign countries, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of original importation, without regard to his object in so doing, or the disposition of the merchandise after it reaches its foreign destination; and that whether he intends to dispose of it in a foreign market, or whether his design is to reimport it again after it is landed there, is entirely immaterial for aught that appears in the law. He also expresses the further opinion that after merchandise thus withdrawn and shipped has been landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, the bond of the owner is discharged, and the merchandise itself acquires a new character relatively to our revenue laws, so that if it is reimported it stands on the footing of an original importation, and is entitled to entry under the laws then in force.

The department, therefore, concurring in these views, holds, with reference to the goods mentioned in your letter, that they are not liable to the additional duty of 10 per centum under section 2970 of the Revised Statutes, and that the department letter of Dec. 12, 1874, (Synopsis 2,043,) so far as it conflicts herewith or prevents the reimportation of such goods, is revoked and set aside.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE

ELECTION OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—The General Assembly met at Newport to-day. The Senate and House organized by a choice of the officers nominated last night. A recess was taken until 2 P. M. In the afternoon the General Assembly met in grand committee and appointed a committee to count the votes cast for general officers at the last election. After recess the committee reported no choice of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. For Governor, Rowland Hazard, independent Republican, had 8,724 votes; Henry Lippitt, regular Republican, had 8,368; Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, 5,166. For Lieutenant Governor, Daniel E. Day, independent Republican, had 9,183 votes; Henry T. Sisson, regular Republican, 7,912; Lyman Pierce, Democrat, 5,114. For Secretary of State, J. M. Addeman, regular Republican, had 11,811 majority. For Attorney General, Willard Sayles, regular Republican, had 11,889 majority. For General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, regular Republican, had 11,789 majority. The grand committee then proceeded to choose a Governor from the highest two. Rowland Hazard received 36 votes, and Henry Lippitt 70, and the latter was declared elected Governor. For Lieutenant Governor, Daniel E. Day received 40 votes, and Henry T. Sisson 66, and was declared elected. The general officers were sworn in, and the election completed.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor law and substitute a license law. The session will probably continue until Friday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met to-day pursuant to adjournment. The case upon the calendar assigned in its order for the day was No. 86, S. C. Theving, of Boston, vs. the United States, for the loss of the ship Express. It was submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel, Charles Beaman, Jr., for the complainants, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the Government. Case No. 87, Martha N. Williams vs. the United States, for loss of personal effects on board the Alabama. Submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel, Frank W. Hacket, for complainant, Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the Government. Case No. 137, (grouped with No. 87,) Charles W. Johnson vs. the United States. Submitted upon the testimony; same counsel. Counsel for the United States gave notice that on to-morrow he should move for the fixing by court of a certain day to argue pending demurrers. The calendar will be resumed to-morrow, commencing at No. 88.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The Governor's Canal Commission have resumed their session here, after having made an inspection throughout the entire length of the Erie and Champlain Canals and portions of the lateral canals. They tore down the walls in portions of each of the canals represented in the contracts made during the past half-dozen years. They were accompanied by Profs. Wheeler and Michie, of West Point Academy. They obtained the list of a number of witnesses, who will probably appear at the proposed examinations to be made here. The examinations will be made in the Senate Chamber, and will commence within a few days.

GOOD AND BAD LAWS.

WHAT EACH HOUSE INTENDED TO DO AND WHAT EACH FAILED IN DOING.

GOOD BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND SMOTHERED IN THE ASSEMBLY—JOBS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY AND STOPPED BY THE SENATE—WHAT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OWES TO REPUBLICANS AND WHAT IT HAS LOST THROUGH DEMOCRATIC JOBBERY.

A session like the one just closed at Albany cannot be tested by the ordinary standards of legislative efficiency. Two parties were in power at Albany, and neither was supreme. The Democrats styled themselves the "responsible majority," and chafed under the restraint of a Republican Senate which failed to appreciate a good many of their peculiar examples of "Home Rule." As stated in our summary of Tuesday, 360 bills passed by the Assembly were "smothered" in the Senate, and it would be easy to demonstrate that by far the larger proportion of these were totally unfit to become law. The relative positions of both houses in regard to the session's legislation will be best understood by a reference to their declared intentions in regard to New-York City. Our local affairs have formed the rallying point of legislative corruption any time during the last twenty years, and the spirit in which they have been treated by each political party has been the unfailing test of the general character of each succeeding session. In regard to the Legislature of 1875, where party responsibility has been divided, it becomes necessary to go behind the permanent record of the session and see what kind of bills would have become laws had there been no Democratic check on Republican policy and no Republican check on Democratic policy.

I.—SENATE BILLS.

In regard to the reforms which the Republican majority in the Senate desired to secure for the City, but which were rejected by the Assembly, no better illustrations could be desired than the series of bills introduced by Senator Booth.

1. *Senate Bill No.* 215 provided that all street improvements, such as regulating, grading, paving, curbing, &c., should be performed by contract with the lowest bidder, instead of by general contract or days' work, thus cutting off all opportunity for officials to give contracts to favorites at exorbitant prices, and also cutting off from local Democratic politicians a good deal of their present traffic in "labor tickets." It further provided that such work should not be done unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of property subject to assessment for it; in this way preventing the giving out of work not needed in order to fill the pockets of politicians or swell the City pay-rolls for partisan purposes on the eve of an election. The bill also proposed to check the unlimited increase of the assessment bond debt, and to cut at the root of the extravagant fees charged in street-opening proceedings.

This bill was passed by the Senate without amendment, and went thence to the Assembly, where it was referred to the Committee on Cities. Here all the checks upon jobbery which it contained were cut out at the suggestion of a lobby of contractors and claim lawyers. When it was reported by this committee it had not only ceased to have any provisions adequate for the public protection against corrupt officials, but sundry personal jobs had been foisted on it, to the obvious detriment of the tax-payers. In this form it passed the House, and the Senate refusing to concur in the "amendments," a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Assembly refused to restore the bill to its original shape, and rejected every proposed modification of its "amendments," and then the passage of the bill became impossible.

2. *Senate Bill No.* 216 provided for trying all actions against the City in open court before a jury, and prohibited the practice, except in certain special cases, of sending these actions to the chambers of a Referee. After being passed by the Senate, this bill was passed in an "amended" form by the House. The bill went to a Conference Committee, and a concurrent report was agreed to. The Senate accepted the report, but in the Assembly instructions were said to have been received from John Kelly that the bill should not pass. That sealed the fate of the bill, and it was quietly shelved.

3. *Senate Bill No.* 221 positively restrained heads of departments and officers of the City Government from incurring any indebtedness beyond the amount set apart for them to expend. It also provided for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Dock Department, like those of other departments, out of taxation, instead of from the issue of bonds as now provided. It also limited the amount of bonds to be annually issued to the Dock Department to $1,000,000. The bill passed the Senate, but was never reported from the Assembly Committee on Cities.

4. *Senate Bill No.* 293 proposed to repeal an act in relation to the opening, widening, and extending of streets, avenues, &c. The latter was commonly known as the "Purser act," and its character is sufficiently indicated by being associated with the name of the notorious head of the Ring Bureau of Street Openings. Its repeal would have taken away opportunities of fraud whose existence has already cost the City and a large body of property-owners hundreds of thousands of dollars. The repealing act passed the Senate, went to the Assembly Committee on Cities, and was never heard of afterward.

II.—ASSEMBLY BILLS.

The following are among the Democratic jobs directed against the interests of this City which originated in and passed the Assembly, but were, in one way or other, killed by the Senate:

1. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873. [The Costigan bill.] Referred to Committee on Cities of the Senate, reported therefrom adversely, and the report agreed to March 30.

Comment on this bill is unnecessary. Under its provisions the Mayor would have had the power to overturn the entire fabric of the City Government as now constituted, and to hand over the absolute control of expenditures, equal to those of a second-class European kingdom, to the wire-pulling of Tammany Hall. The grog-shop Committee on Patronage would have peddled out the thousands of subordinate offices in the City Government, and our Municipal officers would have begun to descend very rapidly into the old slough of unchecked waste and corruption.

2. An act to confirm the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York in the authorization of the appointment of Assistant Keepers at the County Jail in said County, and for the relief of the persons so appointed. Referred to Committee on Cities of the Senate, favorably reported therefrom, and in Committee of the Whole recommitted to the same committee. Reported back adversely April 6, and report agreed to.

By section 4, chapter 154, Laws of 1868, Supervisors were prohibited from creating any new offices or increasing any salaries. On Dec. 5, 1868, the Supervisors passed a resolution to employ assistant keepers in the County Jail at an annual expense of about $9,300. The Supervisors passed hundreds of resolutions of this kind providing employment for political followers, &c., but the courts have uniformly sustained the Controller in his refusal to pay their salaries. For four years similar bills have been introduced in the Legislature without success.

3. An act in relation to Riverside avenue and Park, in the City of New-York. Referred to the Senate Committee on Cities April 20, and never reported therefrom.

This bill authorized and directed the Controller to pay for any work or material furnished under contract or otherwise for grading or otherwise improving Riverside avenue, and to issue bonds therefor. The Mayor and Common Council to designate the department of the City Government under whose control the work should be carried on.

An act to provide for an assessment for regulating, grading, and sewering parts of the Tenth avenue and Ninety-third street, in the City of New-York. Referred to Senate Committee on Cities, reported therefrom without amendment, recommitted to the committee, and never again reported back to the Senate.

This bill was drawn in the interests of a set of land speculators. It threw more than three-fourths of the cost of the proposed work on the general tax-payers, and its defeat in the Senate saved the City from a large and totally unjust addition to its debt.

5. An act to provide for the payment of services rendered in the opening and laying out of streets, avenues, and public places in the City of New-York. Referred to Senate Committee on Cities, and never reported therefrom.

This bill proposed to confirm the erroneous and monstrous theory of "taxed costs," so strenuously and thus far so successfully resisted by Controller Green. It would have opened the door to the whole mass of disputed claims against the City held by men like George H. Purser, John A. Bagley, Gratz Nathan, and a horde of more or less notorious attachés of the Tweed Ring. The bill would have taken at least a million of dollars out of the City Treasury for the benefit of a set of harpies who ought to be made to refund the ill-gotten gains of the past, instead of being assisted in making a fresh raid upon the City Treasury.

6. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate, and reduce to one act the various acts relative to common schools in the City of New-York," passed July 13, 1851. Referred to the Committee on Literature, reported favorably therefrom, ordered to a third reading, and re-committed to the Committee on Literature, from which it was never again reported. The amendment consisted in the addition of the schools of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to the other institutions named in the original act, and would have been a source of considerable expense to tax-payers for sectarian purposes. The bill has been frequently referred to in these columns as one of the most insidious and dangerous attacks recently made upon our public-school system.

7. An act in relation to the cleaning of the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, places, wharfs, piers, and heads of slips in the City of New-York, and the removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and sweepings therefrom, and for the creating of a department to be known and entitled "The Department of Street-cleaning of the City of New-York," the head of which shall be known and entitled "The Commissioner of Street-cleaning," who shall take charge of and perform said work; and to secure a more effectual state of cleanliness and a better sanitary condition of the streets of said City than has heretofore existed." Referred to the Senate Committee on Cities April 29, reported therefrom adversely May 26, and the report tabled and never taken up. This was the "Tim" Campbell Street-cleaning bill, under whose provisions the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau would have been brought under the influence of the lowest order of ward politicians. The inevitable result would have been wasteful and corrupt administration and a return of the streets to the disgraceful condition which prevailed in the days of the Brown contract.

8. An act authorizing the Common Council of the City of New-York to reopen a part of Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway, in the City of New-York. Referred to the Senate Committee on Cities, reported favorably with some amendments, Senators Woodin and Dickinson dissenting, ordered to a third reading, and defeated on final passage.

This bill was intended to enable the Aldermen to sanction a totally unnecessary up-town improvement in any way which they should find would put them in possession of the greatest amount of patronage. The proposed work was not called for, and the proposed methods of doing it would have burdened the City with an expenditure twice as great as the improvement was worth.

9. An act to prevent fraud in the purchase and sale of real estate in the counties of New-York and Kings. Referred to the Senate Committee on Cities, reported therefrom favorably—Senators Woodin and Booth dissenting—ordered to a third reading, and lost on its final passage. This was the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* job to secure a monopoly of searching in relation to real estate records of the two counties and to make memoranda therefrom for publication.

10. An act to amend chapter 836, Laws of 1872, entitled "An act to regulate places of public amusement in the City of New-York." This bill proposed to fix the license fee of theatres, concert halls, and similar places at $100 per annum, instead of the present fee of $500. Referred to the Senate Committee on Cities, and never reported therefrom.

11. An act to provide for the improvement of streets, roads, and avenues in the City of New-York. This bill provided for giving to the Mayor and Common Council the power to regulate, improve, grade, and pave streets adjacent to or bounding public parks. Referred to Senate Committee on Cities, and never reported therefrom. It was another evidence of the declared Democratic intention to make the City Government a kind of commune, under which Democratic voters should always be able to secure employment at the public expense, to the great personal and political profit of the ward politicians and their coadjutors in the Board of Aldermen.

12. An act to amend chapter 184, Laws of 1866, entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York," passed March 21, 1866. This bill provided that sailors' boarding-house keepers should be licensed by the Mayor of New-York to board vessels on entering the harbor and solicit patronage; that they should pay a license fee of $10 per annum, and file a bond in the sum of $500. Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and never reported therefrom.

The above list might be very much extended, but we have given enough examples to show how very disastrous it would have been for the City of New-York had the "responsible majority" possessed absolute power in the Legislature, and how consistent that majority was in not only doing their best to legalize "strikes" upon the City Treasury, but in obstructing all legislation by which the existing opportunities for jobbery could be curtailed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States, and is lowest in New Jersey. It has risen over the Upper Lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and fallen to the westward. Cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather prevail over the lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley. South-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail from Dakota to Texas.

The rivers have very generally fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, south east winds, warmer, clear, followed by cooler, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley and the lake region, rising barometer, except falling over the upper lakes, winds veering from north-east to south-east, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer south-east winds, cloudy and possibly rainy weather, preceding an area of low pressure.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	57°	65°	3:30 P. M.	61°	67°
6 A. M.	56°	63°	6 P. M.	65°	68°
9 A. M.	60°	67°	9 P. M.	62°	66°
12 M.	61°	67°	12 P. M.	58°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.......65⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......60°

ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION IN CANADA.

WHITBY, Ontario, May 25.—The Odd-Fellows held a grand celebration here yesterday. The different railway trains and steam-boats brought excursion parties until fully ten thousand people were assembled. The first event was the dedication of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall by Grand Master Fitzsimmons, assisted by the Grand Lodge officers of Ontario. The dedicatory oration was delivered by J. W. Stebbins, Grand Master of the State of New-York. Hon. Schuyler Colfax made a brief address. A special meeting of the Grand Lodge was summoned to meet Hon. M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, Grand Sire. In the afternoon some five hundred members of the order, including a large deputation from Rochester, N. Y., and deputations from various parts of the Dominion joined in a procession. When the procession halted, Grand Sire Durham made a speech, and Mr. Colfax delivered the oration of the day, and was followed by several other speakers. The programme closed with a ball in the evening.

AN INTERESTING CONTESTED WILL CASE.

A MAN WHO DEEDED PROPERTY TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW—THE FAMILY TROUBLES WHICH ENSUED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, May 25.—A contested will case which, for the circumstances connected with it, is exciting considerable interest, is now pending in the Surrogate's Court of this county. John Thornton, formerly a prominent business man of this part of the county, lived at Hunowock, near this village, where he had extensive woolen mills and other property. Eight or ten years ago he became involved in debt by unsuccessful business transactions, and deeded his mills and some $12,000 worth of real estate in trust to his wife's brother, William Boothroyd. His difficulties were satisfactorily arranged in a few months, and he then applied for the return of the trust deed and his property. Boothroyd declined to deliver up the property to him, but instead, deeded it to Mrs. Thornton. A bitter family feud at once began, Thornton's wife and children arraying themselves against him in his effort to recover the property. He held nominal possession, however, until 1868, when he went to Europe. On his return he found that his wife and son had obtained possession, and the fight was renewed with increased bitterness. During the quarrel, Thornton and one of his sons came in personal contact, in which the former received severe injuries. In 1870 Mrs. Thornton died, and left by will the disputed property to her children. Thornton then had recourse to the courts to regain possession, but without success. Last Winter he died, and willed the balance of his property, a considerable amount, half to a brother, and the other half to two other relatives. His will was offered for probate a few days since, when his children contested it on the ground of undue influence used by the legatees in its formation. A large array of legal talent is engaged by both sides, and the result of the hearing is awaited with considerable interest in the community.

GOODS IN BOND TO VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

PORT HURON, DETROIT, AND DULUTH MADE PORTS FOR COMBINED ENTRIES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Upon the application of sundry business men at Detroit, and the recommendation of the Collector of that port, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that the ports of Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and Duluth, Minn., shall be and the same are designated as ports at which combined entries for transportation and exportation may be made of goods arriving at those ports and destined for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, via San Francisco, under the forms and conditions in Chapter 5, of the Customs regulations of 1874, with this modification, however, that in connection with such entries such examination and appraisement of all packages of goods so shipped shall be had as will insure an accurate identification of their contents, and afford a proper basis for fixing the penalties of the transportation and export bonds. These precautions are deemed necessary on account of the impracticability of transporting such goods from either of the above-named ports of departure to San Francisco in sealed cars without removing seals and breaking bulk. In the case of the arrival of the Canadian propellor Asia at Detroit with her screw or wheel broken, which obliged her to go into dry dock to have it removed, and to receive a new one, the master of the vessel made application to land the broken wheel free of duty, on the ground that it was of American manufacture, and was to be repaired and retained at that port for future use on his vessel if required. His application was refused by the Collector on the ground that the wheel was not in the condition in which it was exported, and the case having been reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, it is officially decided that the department does not consider that the said wheel, arriving under the circumstances detailed, should be regarded as merchandise subject to duty under the law, and the Collector is directed to admit it to entry free of duty.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on the second floor of Nos. 160 and 162 Crosby street, occupied by Alfonso & Co., manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers. Alfonso & Co.'s loss is estimated at $15,000, which is said to be fully covered by insurance. A. T. Demarest & Co., carriage-builders, on first floor, lost $10,000 on stock. The firm also owned the building, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Insured for $75,000 on stock and building. The fire extended to the rear, No. 630 Broadway, the third floor of which is occupied by Elias Hyams & Co., dealers in feathers and flowers. They lost $2,000; insured. Lord's dyeing and scouring establishment lost $300. A. S. Stevens, shoe store, sustained a loss of $300 by water. The fire is supposed to have originated from the ignition of chemicals.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the forth floor of No. 90 Ann street, which, together with the fifth and sixth floors, is occupied by A. Schieffelin & Brothers, dealers in drugs. The damage to stock was $1,000. On the third floor J. Stirip, dealer in tinware, lost $150. On the second floor Condon & Co., manufacturers of fishing-tackle, lost $300, and on the first floor J. R. Cole & Co., manufacturers of printers' rollers, lost $200. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

A fire on South Aurora Street, Ithaca, N. Y., on Monday night, destroyed Davenport & Jewell's livery stable. Free's Hotel, adjoining, was badly damaged by fire and water. The loss is about $8,000, nearly covered by insurance.

The fire at Port Carbon, Penn., Monday night, proves to have been in a small unoccupied building, which was the only property burned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

An order will be issued by the President closing the departments on the 29th inst., Decoration Day.

John J. Thompson, a member of the firm of J. P. Morris & Co., machinists, in Philadelphia, died yesterday morning.

Adolphe Philibert Fruy has been recognized by the President as Consul of France at Charleston, S. C.

The President has signed the commission of Mrs. Eliza S. Phillips as Postmaster at Union Springs, Ala.

It is announced that President Grant and Gov. Tilden will attend the approaching Commencement exercises of Cornell University.

The present week is devoted to the anniversaries of literary, charitable, religious, and philanthropic societies in Boston.

Hon. W. McDougall, the first Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, was yesterday elected to represent South Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature.

The annual commencement and reunion of the alumni and past cadets of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., will take place on Thursday, July 1.

Yesterday at Clinton, N. Y., a reception was tendered by the students of Hamilton College to Dr. Peters, the astronomer, who has just returned from his observations of the transit of Venus.

Gen. Crook, United States Army, yesterday returned to Omaha from an extended tour of observation through the Department of the Platte, including the Indian agencies.

The citizens of Saratoga gave Judge George S. Batcheller a reception last evening, which was largely attended. Judge Batcheller will sail for Egypt Saturday.

The Toronto, Ontario, Corn Exchange, yesterday resolved to appoint a solicitor to protest before the Dominion Court of Revision against the taxation of grain stored in elevators.

Mrs. Brinkley, of No. 705 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, who was shot by Charles Barth, who subsequently killed himself, died last night from her injuries.

An extensive lumber firm in Ottawa, Ontario, has closed a sale of 4,000,000 feet of lumber to a firm in Whitehall, N. Y., and a New-York party has bought 1,000,000 feet of shipping culls.

The property of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, at Glenham, N. Y., was yesterday sold by Floyd Bailey, Trustee in bankruptcy, for $195,000. The purchaser was J. W. Still, of New-York City.

The French bark Clementine has been libeled in the Admiralty Court, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the instance of the owners of the schooner J. O. Friend, of Gloucester, which was sunk by a collision with her.

THE PIMLICO RACES POSTPONED.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25.—Owing to the rain-storm of last night, which continued to 9 o'clock this morning, the races at Pimlico have been postponed until to-morrow.

TURF NOTES.

H. P. McGrath's stable arrived at Jerome Park yesterday in good order. His string consists of nine horses, including Aristides, Chesapeake, Calvin, Aaron Pennington, Dinsmore, Ripley, Dailgasian, and Bryen. It cost $800 to transport the establishment from Louisville to this City.

The Derby, which is to be run to-day, was the principal attraction at the pool-rooms last night. The betting was quite brisk, and Camballo was still the favorite for the great event. Galopin was the second choice, and was also in great favor.

WEST POINT.

ANNUAL JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

STANDING OF THE CADETS IN THE ACADEMY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE USUAL SUMMER EXERCISES—TREATMENT OF THE COLORED CADET—YOUNG LADY VISITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

The June examinations commence here on Tuesday next, but up to this time the names of the full Board of Visitors have not been sent in from Washington to Gen. Ruger's head-quarters. The cadets have been studying very hard since the January examination, and the majority of them are looking forward to June with bright anticipations. The standing at the last examination (January) has been announced as follows:

STANDING OF CADETS.

23, Andrus, E. P.
20, Backus.
26, Baird.
10, Baldwin, J. M.
40, Ballance.
7, Bliss.
36, Bolton.
11, Bridgman.
12, Bush.
33, Cherry.
8, Clark, C. H.
38, Davis.
21, Dykman.
29, Eltonhead.
37, Evans, R. K.
27, Goe.
4, Griffin.
35, Gustin.
13, Howe, M. W.
22, Hoyle.
24, Huntington.
5, Jefferson.
17, Jones.
2, Kingman.
1, Leach.
25, Mann, W. A.
18, Mason.
15, McAuliffe.
42, McCaleb.
Niles.
30, Rodgers.
32, Scott, G. L.
9, Simpson.
28, Smith, G. R.
31, Sturgis.
6, Tingle.
34, Touey.
41, Wagner.
19, Wainwright.
14, Weaver.
16, Wheeler, E.
39, Williams, C. W.
3, Young.

SECOND CLASS.

13, Adams.
20, Andrews, G.
2, Bacon.
23, Bailey, H. L.
24, Bonesteel.
19, Borup.
5, Bruff.
34, Buttler, W. C.
3, Crozier.
54, Dodd.
27, Douglas.
6, Dowd.
11, Dravo.
21, Ellis.
10, Farrow.
25, Foster, C. W.
17, Foster, H. S.
4, French, J. T.
18, Garlington.
38, Garst.
9, Gaye.
29, Gresham.
35, Guilfoyle.
20, Hall.
26, Hamilton.
36, Hammond, C. L.
41, Harris.
12, Howard, W. T.
16, Howland.
45, Hutton.
15, Long.
22, Lovering.
14, Ludlow.
39, McCormick.
8, Medcalfe.
44, Pague.
52, Palmer.
33, Parker, J.
51, Pitcher.
37, Rains.
49, Rowan.
32, Russell.
7, Satterlee.
43, Scott, H. L.
31, Sharpe.
42, Sickel.
53, Slocum.
47, Smith, F. E.
46, Smith, M. S.
28, Swift.
50, Ward.
1, Williams, J. R.
40, Winfrey.

THIRD CLASS.

43, Augur.
70, Baldwin, W. H.
56, Barnett, J. T.
66, Barry.
28, Baxter, G. W.
68, Baxter, J.
17, Bigelow.
1, Black.
13, Blair.
11, Blocksom.
74, Bradley.
34, Brereton.
57, Brown, W. C.
54, Butler, B. I.
67, Chase.
6, Chynoweth.
49, Clark, W. O.
38, Crane.
47, Creel.
59, Day.
62, Eggleston.
39, Emmet.
35, Esterly.
3, Fisk.
46, Flipper.
24, Foster, F. W.
75, Frederick.
79, French, F. H.
32, Galbraith, J. G.
19, Galbraith, W. W.
25, Gatewood.
82, Gibson.
61, Glass.
73, Glenn.
55, Goldman.
5, Gordon.
4, Haden.
23, Hammond, H. T.
78, Hardie.
71, Hegewald.
53, Hoppin.
72, Hunter.
64, Jackson.
40, Kiroy.
77, Loder.
50, Maney.
52, Mann, J. D.
21, Marsh.
45, Martin.
14, Massey.
83, McCrimmon.
81, McDill.
31, McDonald.
60, McMartin.
44, Mills, S. C.
27, Murray.
33, Paddock.
15, Parker, T.
69, Patch.
30, Patten.
9, Patterson.
7, Philbrick.
20, Plummer.
16, Price.
36, Read.
12, Roessler.
65, Safford.
76, Salazar.
80, Scovill.
22, Shofner.
18, Slaker.
8, Springett.
58, Stevens.
48, Stevenson.
31, Thorington.
2, Todd.
29, Wayman.
10, White.
37, Wilder.
41, Wilson.
42, Winston.
65, Wood, W. T.
26, Woodward.

FOURTH CLASS.

58, Avery.
12, Bailey, A. S.
57, Barns.
24, Bell.
4, Buck.
41, Burnett, R. L.
49, Burns.
43, Caine.
31, Carrington.
17, Carrow.
47, Caswell.
26, Cox.
35, Crawford.
6, Crofoot.
56, Da Costa.
2, Derby.
60, Elliott.
9, Evans, W. P.
32, Getty.
28, Greene, L. D.
39, Greene, R. W.
36, Grierson.
54, Hay.
38, Heistand.
3, Hobs.
15, Hock.
27, Howard, D. A.
11, Howe, E. W.
18, Hull.
20, Ives.
52, Kendall.
25, Landis.
64, Lillard.
68, Lull.
16, Lusk.
1, McNeill.
29, Merrill.
56, Michaux.
63, Miller.
67, Oliver.
8, Petit.
66, Phillips.
40, Phister.
44, Pickering.
51, Richards.
30, Robinson.
53, Schaeffer.
5, Scriven.
50, Smith, A. L.
59, Snyder.
48, Sparrow.
33, Spilman.
42, Star.
62, Sutliff.
65, Taylor.
27, Tilson.
19, Totten.
61, Tumlin.
21, Walker.
46, Waitz.
14, Wheeler, F.
22, Willcox.
10, Williams, W. H.
13, Willis.
45, Wolf.
7, Wooley.

THE ONLY COLORED CADET AT THE POINT.

The only colored cadet now at the Point is "Flipper," of the Third Class, and all concede he is getting along finely, though there are those who believe he will never graduate. They say no colored cadet will be allowed to graduate here; that he may get as far as the First Class, but there he will be "slaughtered." I do not believe there are any grounds for such an opinion. The officers are gentlemen, and so are the Professors. They believe merit should be rewarded wherever found, and nearly all of them speak well of "Flipper." He has a light coffee-colored complexion, and minds his own business, and he does not intrude his company upon the other cadets. He studies hard, and his position of forty-six in his class of eighty-five members proves what metal he is made of. There are many old heads here who believe he will graduate with honor. He is from Georgia. James Smith, the other colored cadet from South Carolina, about whom there was so much talk, and who was sent home for incompetency, was a dull scholar, and although he was given three chances to retrieve himself where other cadets get only two, he failed each time. His particular weakness was chemistry. A letter received from one of his friends in South Carolina states that Smith has recently been appointed Inspector of the Militia of that State, with the rank of Brigadier General. So, after all, "honors are easy" with him.

The annual cadet hop has been put down for the evening of the 15th of June, and arrangements for it are already being made. The cadets will go into camp about that time.

There will be a lively time on the Point this week, on Thursday. On that day the Vassar College girls, having chartered the Mary Powell, will visit the post. It will be the first trip of the Mary Powell this season. She has been improved at an expense of $50,000, and has been newly painted throughout. An excellent orchestra from the College will accompany the excursionists. The steamer will leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M., reaching West Point at 3:30 P. M., and remain till after the evening parade.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN BROOKLYN.

Mayor Hunter held a long consultation with Messrs. McLean, Eschwege, and Nichols, of the Committee of One Hundred, yesterday. It is said that some important changes will shortly be made in the heads of departments. Hugh McLaughlin will be appointed President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Rodney Thursby will supersede Frederick Massey in the Board. Dominick Roche is the coming Tax Collector, and William A. Furey, a member of the present board of Assessors, will fill the position of Register of Arrears. The new Appointing Board comprises the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE B. ROLLINS.

The funeral of the late George B. Rollins, an old and prominent merchant of this City, who died at his residence, in Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday morning last, aged seventy-one years, took place at Trinity Church, New-York, at noon yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. F. Ogilby, the Rector of the church, assisted by Rev. H. B. Hitchings and Rev. William A. Snively, the latter of Grace Church, Brooklyn. The following were the pall-bearers: J. J. Van Nostrand, Alexander Major, Hamilton Morton, Hugh Auchincloss, Anthony J. Bleecker, Pendleton Hossack, Mr. Muller, and Mr. Townsend. The remains were interred in Trinity Church Burying ground, Carmansville.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

Dr. Vanderbeck, of Guttenberg, went before Justice Duryee yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Charles Stoll, whom he charges with having attempted his murder two years ago. The allegation is that Stoll entered into a conspiracy with one Dr. Hafner to murder the complainant. It seems that Hafner and Vanderbeck had been in partnership in the drug business, and Hafner proposed to Vanderbeck to burn up the store for the insurance. Vanderbeck refused to commit the crime, and the partnership was dissolved. Soon afterward the store was burned; and though Vanderbeck informed the insurance companies of what had been proposed, Hafner received the insurance money. In retaliation, it is alleged, Hafner hired Stoll to induce the Doctor to accompany him to a lonely place, where Stoll was to take his life. The prisoner did subsequently attack Dr. Vanderbeck, but the latter escaped with few injuries.

BROOKLYN TAX-PAYERS PROTESTING.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPLETION OF THE STORAGE RESERVOIR AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND—PROPERTY-OWNERS GIVEN A HEARING BEFORE THE COMMON COUNCIL—ADDRESSES BY GEN. WOODFORD, A. A. LOW, S. B. CHITTENDEN, W. H. ARNOUX, AND OTHERS.

The property-holders opposed to the enlargement of the uncompleted storage reservoir at Hempstead, were given a hearing, at the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber, last evening, by the Joint Committee on Law, Water, and Drainage of the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Strong, acting Chairman of the Law Committee, presided. A large number of wealthy and influential tax-payers were present, among whom were Messrs. A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Samuel Hutchinson, A. B. Baylis, ex-Alderman E. T. Backhouse, Samuel McLean, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Harvey Farrington, Henry C. Sheldon, ex-Register McLaughlin, Col. A. C. Keeney, of the firm of Kingsley & Keeney, reservoir contractors, President Palmer, Commissioner Fowler, of the Board of City Works, and ex-Fire Commissioner Anthony F. Campbell.

Alderman Strong stated the objects of the meeting, and said that the present Board of Aldermen had nothing to do with the legislation by which the construction of the storage reservoir was authorized and begun. Plans had been adopted, and the original appropriation of $1,400,000 had been expended. Now an appropriation of $500,000 was asked for to enlarge and complete the reservoir. Mr. Samuel Hutchinson read a written protest against any enlargement of the reservoir, the original plan for which was that it should hold 1,000,000,000 gallons, which with the daily supply, even in a season of drought, would be a sufficient reserve. Business was dull, and taxes were equal to one-third the value of property. The work, he averred, could be done at thirty cents per cubic yard.

Ex-Sheriff Campbell suggested to the Chairman that it would perhaps be well for the gentlemen present to be informed whether or not the officers having charge of the water-works were of the opinion that the storage reservoir should be enlarged. Mr. A. A. Low was the next speaker. He said he was one of the remonstrants against the completion of the work. He would not discuss the merits of the case at that time, but wished it to be understood that he had an unfavorable opinion of the enterprise since the contract had been originally awarded to Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney. It was the general opinion of the public that the contract was an injudicious one, and that the amount paid exceeded its actual value. He thought it inexpedient at the present time to press the completion of public works unless unavoidable.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made the effective speech of the evening. He spoke in opposition to the completion of the reservoir. He said he did not wish to arouse old prejudices, but he wished to enter into the spirit of the movement with a thorough understanding of the subject. The project of building a storage reservoir was first conceived and authorized by an act passed on May 1, 1870. It had placed no limit on the amount to be expended, but left the matter with the local Legislature. In his opinion, that was where it should properly remain. Citizens too indolent to attend the polls to remedy lesser evils frequently went to Albany for that purpose. In July, 1870, the work had been approved, upon the condition that under no circumstances should the cost exceed $1,400,000, and he considered it shameful that this stipulation had been broken, as every citizen of Brooklyn was bound by it. He would not, he said, make an attack upon the Brooklyn Board of City Works for awarding the contract at a much higher sum than responsible parties would have undertaken it for, but the Board of City Works were either ignorant of their duties or had willfully neglected them. In either case the speaker thought they ought to be impeached or removed from office, as they would have been in any other country. They should not, he averred, have commenced the work without first estimating its cost. They had at the very outset expended $1,151,000, and yet claimed that a large balance was due. The speaker advised them not to incur any further expense until the question should be settled. The reservoir, in its present condition, supplied all the water the city required. The speaker concluded by enumerating the probable evils that would result from increased taxation.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said that he had not been called upon to sign the remonstrance; still he wished to enter his protest against proceeding with the work. Mr. W. H. Arnoux called attention to the existing law, and claimed that it did not authorize the proposed expenditure. The law plainly stated that the work must be done at a total expenditure of $1,400,000. Addresses of a similar character were made by A. B. Baylis, ex-Senator Jesse C. Smith, Harvey Farrington, A. W. Shepard, and others. Alderman Strong then announced that another meeting would be held next Wednesday evening, after which adjournment took place.

COMPLACENT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville has been very happy, apparently. The impelling cause has been the first meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. Upon the topic the *Courier-Journal* thus expresses itself: "We have had a popular sensation. We have been crowded together. The blue-grass people have poured into our city. The back counties have sent delegations to sojourn with us. We have shaken hands with them, entertained them, and lost our money in common with them. New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, California, New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and in fact almost every large city in the Union have been represented in the assemblage at the races. Our horses, our city, our ladies, ourselves, have all been seen to good advantage. We have put our best foot forward, and have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the impression we have created. Monmouth, Arizona, and Camargo have eclipsed the brilliant records of the turf kings who have gone before. Our ladies have given a resplendence to the daily concourse, of which Saratoga, Long Branch, and Jerome Park have never remotely conceived. President Clark and his corps of counselors and coadjutors have shown throughout a wisdom, propriety, good taste, and foresight in all the details of their management and executive functions that have redounded to the credit of the association of which they are members, and reflected auspiciously upon the high tone and the *esprit* of Kentucky gentlemanliness that will assuredly characterize the future meetings of the club."

FUNERAL OF JESSE D. BRIGHT.

The remains of Jesse D. Bright were interred in Green-Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon. The *Sun* says that around the remains as they lay in state were gathered many prominent citizens of Baltimore, and several persons of national reputation. Among the latter was Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who is one of five persons now living who entered the United States Senate in 1845 contemporaneously with Mr. Bright, the others being John A. Dix, of New-York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; William Allen, of Ohio; and Sydney Breeze, of Illinois. The pall-bearers, all personal friends of the deceased, were W. W. Corcoran and George W. Riggs, of Washington, D. C.; James Tilton, of Wilmington, Del.; Washington Peter, of Ellicott City; and S. H. Tagart, J. B. H. Smith, and Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore. The officiating ministers were Rev. H. H. Felix, of Covington, Ky., and Rev. Dr. Fuller, who referred feelingly to the deceased's history. The funeral was very largely attended. Mr. Bright came to Baltimore with his sons and daughters about a year ago for the purpose of making his home where he would have the pleasing association of many warm personal friends.

THE BOSTON LAWYER THIEF.

The Boston *Globe* of Tuesday says that the developments in the sad defalcation case of the absconding lawyer, Abraham Jackson, of that city, grow worse and worse every day. Mr. Elihu G. Loomis has placed an attachment on his estate for $5,000, and the Franklin Savings Bank corporation has placed another attachment for $10,000 on the property. The total attachments thus amount to the sum of $227,000. As a sequel to the distressing case, it is announced that one of the uncles mentioned as bondsmen for Jackson—Mr. Isaac C. Jackson, of Plymouth, aged seventy-five—died on Sunday. He had been suffering for some time under the infirmities of age, and the recent developments in the case referred to—so damaging to the honor and good-name of a member of his family and disastrous financially to himself—undoubtedly were the immediate cause of his death.

BASE-BALL.

The game of base-ball yesterday between the Hartford and Washington Clubs, in Washington, D. C., resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartford	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3—8
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	0—5

THE BLACK HILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night to further a Black Hills expedition, J. S. White, President of the Philadelphia expedition, in the chair. O. H. Pierson, President of the New-York expedition, and D. R. Allen, President of the Boston expedition to the Black Hills, entertained the large audience, which filled the large assembly hall, and Mr. Allen explained from a map the region now creating such wide-spread interest throughout the land. At the close of the meeting a resolution was adopted asking the Government to take speedy action on the acquisition of the Black Hills and to treat with the Indians for the relinquishment of their privileges to any portion of Wyoming Territory, and also to that part of Dakota Territory lying south of the Big Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers.

A VETO BY THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Mayor Van Sant sent a Message to the City Council this evening, vetoing the resolution, recently passed, appropriating $6,000 for partial payment of the expenses of the Fifth Regiment to the Bunker Hill Centennial.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—John S. Flannagan, in the employ of Devereaux & Meserve, of No. 62 Broad street, was arrested and gave bonds to-day, charged with embezzlement from his employers to the extent of $7,000.

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The triennial meeting of the Alumni Association of the Boston University was held to-day, in connection with the Commencement exercises of the School of Theology. To-morrow will be marked by fifteen separate meetings.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25.—Rev. John McCloskey, President of the Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, states that the commencement exercises will take place this year on Wednesday, June 23, instead of Wednesday, June 30, as heretofore. This change is made to meet the convenience of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, who has promised to be present, together with the Papal Envoys, Mgr. Roncetti, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, and Count Mareföschi, and a large number of the alumni of Mount St. Mary's.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—Printing Cloths are dull and unchanged.

OUR FAVORITE SEWING-MACHINE.—The cheapest and best sewing-machine now manufactured for family use is the Wilson. We certainly would use no other. It works with equal facility on muslin, cloth, cambric, tarletan, flannel, and leather. It does not paralyze the spine or wear out the operator in any way, neither does it demand an incessant stoppage to find out where the difficulty is, as none exists. There is no difficulty. It runs smoothly and evenly, hems, fells, tucks, gathers, and binds. It does the finest and most beautiful work on cambric and linen. It also has the merit of being cheaper than any other first-class sewing-machine. It does not get out of order, nor break needles, nor slip, nor pucker the cloth. So complete has the Wilson Sewing-Machine been made, by a skillful combination of brain and muscle, that it has left nothing to be desired.

It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at Macy's, New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRES IN PENNSYLVANIA.
THE CASE OF MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB; FOUR-IN-HAND TEAMS.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.
CONTINUATION OF GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.
PRODUCTION OF HORSES; ROOTS FOR FEEDING; PLOWING UNDER CLOVER; BUTTER-MAKING; MEAL FEEDING.
REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A Brain-Destroying Malady.

That insomnia, or inability to sleep, has become very prevalent in late years, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that numberless remedies have been introduced within the last decade specially intended for its cure, and that new sedatives are continually cropping up. But no medicinal agent has so widely and clearly established its claims as a soporific as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That it removes this brain-destroying inability far more effectually than the bromides, chlorals, and valerianates in use, is not to be wondered at when we consider that such drugs act only on the brain, which is not the source of the evil, while the Bitters rectify the alimentary disturbances which originate it. It is admitted by physicians that dyspepsia and non-assimilation of the food produce sleeplessness. The Bitters overcome these obstacles to repose as well as those urinary troubles which are also said to interfere with it. A wine-glassful or two of this wholesome sedative invigorant at bed-time rarely fails to induce tranquil repose.

Any Person Doubting the Efficacy of Giles' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, can call or send to his store, No. 451 6th av., and they will be furnished with the names and addresses of those whom it has cured. It never fails. Money returned if it does not cure.

Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

The Peruvian Syrup, Being Free from Alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by reaction.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

CAIN—VAN SICKLEN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 19, by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Beare, WILLIAM T. CAIN and M. LOUISA A., daughter of Abraham Van Sicklen, all of Flushing.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 24, ALWYN A. ALVORD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration in 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BAKER.—At West Troy, May 24, DESDAMONA, wife of Capt. S. W. Baker, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

BRINLEY.—GEORGE BRINLEY, of Hartford, Conn., at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 16th inst.

CANNING.—On Monday morning, May 24, THEODORA E., daughter of Edward W. and Juliet L. Canning.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., without further notice.

CORNELISON.—At Jersey City Heights, on Monday, May 24, JOHN M. CORNELISON, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's P. E. Church, Duncan av., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DANA.—On the 25th inst., GRACE, only child of Frank and Evelyn Dana, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison av., corner 29th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 27th inst.

DEHON.—At Boston, May 22, WILLIAM DEHON, 61 years.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, May 23, 1875, RACHAEL A. FROST, widow of the late John H. Frost.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 26, at 10 A. M.

IRWIN.—On Monday morning, May 24, at the residence of his son, Samuel Irwin, No. 683 3d av., Brooklyn, WILLIAM IRWIN, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock, from the Free Methodist Church, 3d av. and 21st st., Brooklyn.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, May 25, at 1 o'clock A. M., THOMAS RAYNOR, second son of William J. and Kate Clarke Martin, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 60 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

MASSA.—In Brooklyn, Monday, May 24, 1875, of membranous croup, GRACE JOSEPHINE, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days, youngest child of Samuel B. and Emma A. Massa.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 991 Fulton st., on Wednesday, May 26, at 3:30 P. M.

McCORMACK.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, May 25, of diphtheria, EDITH HELEN, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 11 days, daughter of William H. and Fannie McCormack, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the country residence of her parents, Stamford, on Thursday, May 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at the Stamford Depot to meet the 8:05 A. M. train from New-York. The remains will arrive in New-York at 12:35 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Grand Central Depot.

MOON.—At New-Brighton, on Monday, May 24, JOHN MOON, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at New-Brighton, Wednesday, May 26, at 11:30 A. M. Boat leaves Whitehall st. 10:45 A. M.

POLHEMUS.—On Monday morning, 24th inst., A. D. POLHEMUS, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 86 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

POLHAMIUS.—On Tuesday, May 25, FLORENCE, twin daughter of James A. and Mary Louise Polhamius.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SENIOR.—On Sunday, 23d inst., FRANCIS C. SENIOR, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and congregation of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church; John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, F. and A. M.; Hope Chapter No. 244, R. A. M.; Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Freemasons' Club; Press Lodge No. 91, K. of P.; John Hancock Council No. 45, O. U. A. M.: Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at the Washington Square M. E. church, 4th st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, 26th, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late associate, FRANCIS C. SENIOR.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

STARK.—On Tuesday, May 25, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN STARK, M. D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Stark, of the City of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Reformation, Gates av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, May 27, at 3:30 P. M.

VAIL.—At his residence, "Speedwell," Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, the 23d inst., Hon. GEORGE VAIL, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown. Trains leave New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 11:20 A. M. and 12 M.

WARREN.—On Sunday night, May 23, at Saratoga Springs, Hon. WM. L. F. WARREN, aged 82 years.

WIGHAM.—Tuesday, May 25, MARY L., widow of the late Isaac Wigham.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

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PRIVATE LIBRARY OF MUSICAL WORKS.
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Comprising the most valuable collection of works relating to music ever offered.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28,
Commencing at 3:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

FINE FURNITURE.

Many from Eastlake designs, comprising parlor, bed-room, dining-room, and library suits, tables, writing-desks, easels, &c.; also, clocks and bronzes. The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place. To be sold by auction, FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 206 West 38th st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., fine collection of OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

WE SOMETIMES EAT TOO MUCH.—When appetite thus outruns discretion, indigestion is the result. In such a case the most effectual means of soothing the stomach is MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is pleasant as well as prompt. For sale by all Druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 6 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL OWNERS OF STORE houses who have received notice from Superintendent of Buildings to place iron shutters in front of same, and opposed to such action, will do well to appear before the Examining Committee, No. 2 4th av., this day at 2 P. M.

TO BUILDERS.

Examine the NEW-ENGLAND SASH-LOCK, the only one which locks securely both upper and lower sashes at any point. RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUF'G CO.,
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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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Established 1835.

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, AND TEA.

Author of "Common Sense in the Household." (General Receipts.)

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MARION HARLAND SAYS,
in her preface to
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON,
AND TEA:

This volume is not an amendment to No. 1 of the "Common Sense in the Household" Series General Receipts. Still less is it intended as a substitute for it. Not a single receipt printed in that has been repeated. This is designed to be the second story in the edifice of domestic economy, the materials for which I have accumulated since the first was completed. As money makes money, and a snow-ball gathers snow, so receipts, new, valuable, and curious, flowed in upon me after "No. 1" was given to the world. Some of the earliest to reach me were so good that I began a fresh compilation by the time that book was fairly off the press.

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A COURSE IN DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, for the Use of Colleges and Scientific Schools, with an appendix containing stereoscopic views of the solutions in space of the principal problems. By Prof. WILLIAM WATSON, Ph. D. 4to, in post folio, $7.
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No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY WISHES to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer or longer; best of references to the right parties. Address M. O., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female, City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH av., formerly No. 621 6th av., families, Summer houses, hotels, &c., can be promptly suited with servants of all nations, males and females.

A LADY AND HER HUSBAND, WITHOUT children, wish to take care of a house for the Summer; best references given and no compensation expected. Address FAITHFUL, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau. Removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS,—BY a lady for a competent chamber-maid, who is also an excellent seamstress, or is willing to take charge of one or two children; would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A NEAT and tidy young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, would like a place in a private family, in City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or care a grown child; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 16 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed as chamber-maid and to do washing or house-work in a small family a short distance in the country. Call at No. 114 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid or assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 321 7th av., near 28th st., crockery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and sewing in a private family; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 27th st., in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A REspectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse for an infant. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 206 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to care grown children and sew; reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a competent English Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 27 Madison av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman as chamber-maid; would assist with washing. Call at or address 752 3d av., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English girl; City references. Apply at No. 410 6th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place; would go the country with a family for the Summer months. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat young Protestant girl; is a good chambermaid, neat, tidy, and can do nice waiting, or would help with children; good-natured, obliging; has excellent references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL-LOOKing girl, seventeen years old, American, to do chamber-work and sewing; best of references given and required. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,105, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or care grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on a lady or care grown children; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY A PROTESTANT young girl as first-class chamber-maid and assist in the care of grown children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 70 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English; City references as a thorough chamber-maid; will assist the waiter; she is quick, neat, and obliging. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress or both, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 331 East 21st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 116 East 20th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, faithful, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., in the china store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and good plain sewer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do fine washing and ironing; good reference; willing to go to the country. Call at 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; country preferred. Call at No. 453 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A chamber-maid and waitress with best of reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR CHILD'S Nurse.—By a competent girl. Call for two days at No. 47 West 31st st.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY of refinement as companion to an invalid or as governess; no objection to travel; best City references. Call or address H. E. S., No. 255 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, and Waitress.—By a respectable woman and a young girl, in a small private family; one is an excellent cook and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; are not willing to go separate; the best of City references from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; gives verbal references as a professional cook; makes soups, meats, bread, pastries, and jellies; very willing and cleanly and economical. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds nice soups, game, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; lady to be seen; satisfactory reason for leaving. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, nice soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT PROTestant young woman, who is a good cook in every respect; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter, and willing to do the washing. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's till engaged. Address No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, with first-class references, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country, or to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 366 West 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy woman, with first-class references, as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; country preferred for the season; best City references. Call at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A thoroughly good cook in every respect; boarding-house or private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 242 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 835 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE woman, with first-class City references, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; no objection to do some coarse washing; three and a half years' reference from last place. Address No. 414 7th av., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; wishes to go to the country; can make butter if required. Call for two days at No. 329 34th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL; CAN BE HIGHLY recommended. Address C. B., No. 318 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking; the very best City references. Apply at No. 157 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 346 6th av., rear.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD PLACE for a reliable woman as a first-class cook. Call at No. 46 East 22d st., before 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family. Apply at Mrs. McCarty's, corner 28th st. and 7th av., in the clock store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; will assist with washing; don't object to a boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS milk and butter perfectly; is a good meat, poultry, game, and soup cook, and an excellent baker and pastry cook, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK — LAUNDRESS. — A LADY LEAVING town desires to secure good places for her cook and laundress, separate or together; can recommend them both. Apply Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at No. 505 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last employer; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable, tidy colored young woman; or [illegible] do chamber-work, waiting, and care children; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman: a good washer and ironer, and a first class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, pastries, and all kinds of desserts; has superior references; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would go as laundress; down-town preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d street.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WHO understands all kinds of meats, soups, and also a good baker; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 564 2d av., corner 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, hotel or Summer house; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry; by a neat, faithful, competent girl, with best of City reference; is a good cook and first-class laundress. Call at No. 69 6th av., in the china store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN WITH verbal references as a very first-class cook; professional in all kinds of cooking, baking, jellies and preserves; wishes steady employment. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing to go in the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, IN A boarding-house or private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

FOR EUROPE.—AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE, by an English Protestant; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 72 East 34th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH woman to take care of a gentleman's house, or a working house-keeper in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 327 East 12th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman as house-keeper; is a first-class cook; has a child three years old; moderate wages asked; best City reference. Apply at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper to a gentleman; town or country; or as traveling companion to a lady; accustomed to the sea; three years' City references. Address or call on Miss Best, Washington Hotel, 4th av. and 26th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her work, and has given entire satisfaction. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 North Washington square.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT SCOTCH girl as general servant, in City or country; has good references; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and agreeable; not afraid of work; likes children. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH house-maid, or upper chamber-maid, with the best of references, both from London and here. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HANDY YOUNG GIRL to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good references. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do house-work in a small family; city or country; good reference for capability and integrity. Call at No. 421 East 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-maid, or regular chamber-maid, with excellent references from England and here also. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 242 East 75th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 484 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; a good hair-dresser, and cuts and fits; is also very pleasant and agreeable with young misses; City or country; has long reference from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG German girl as lady's maid or nurse; can take care of a child from infancy; speaks French, and has no objection to travel; can give good reference. Address Maid, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, and entire charge of a lady's wardrobe. Address No. 262 Madison av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; understands dress-making; good City references. Address, for two days, Seamstress, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; best City references. Address, for two days, L. H., No. 150 East 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for private family or first-class boarding-house; learned her business in a Troy laundry, and is thorough in every branch of her work; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress or as laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work in a small private family a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country for Summer; can furnish best City references. Address A. M., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN WHO is a first-class family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; desires the country; very best City recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a good home in a private family, as laundress; has good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant maid; smart, intelligent, trustworthy, and reliable person; would go as nursery governess; would fill any other responsible place; first-class City reference. Address for two days M. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; operates on Grover & Baker's machine, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, TO TRAVEL to Europe or any other point; several years' reference; is fully competent in every way. Call at No. 155 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A MOST REliable, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; no objection to travel; is highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer months to any part; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; very best recommendations from present employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; three years' best City reference from last place; is a competent infant's nurse; a desirable person, very kind to children; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking full charge of an infant from birth; can't be beat with a bottle-baby; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would attend an invalid; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or wait on a lady and sew; the country preferred; good reference. Apply at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; can teach them; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RELIable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to doing light chamber-work; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 18th st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse, and to do up-stairs work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE WHO IS CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of infant; would like to go traveling or a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 427 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl, middle age, to take care of children, and do sewing; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 404 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THORoughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can come well recommended. Call at No. 29 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 306 West 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse; fully competent. Call at present employer's, No. 101 Waverley place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, lately arrived in this country; would do chamberwork; is a neat sewer; will be found willing; is of a good disposition, and fond of children; willing to go to the country with City family. Address for two days E. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN to travel with a family and take care of one or two grown children, or an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit for children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 332 6th av., corner 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable German girl, just arrived, as nurse to growing children; a good sewer; is well educated; speaks a little English, also French; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to grown children, and sew; good references; country preferred. Apply at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—TO TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA, EITHER as nurse to children or an invalid lady, by a respectable and experienced colored lady. Inquire for W. W., for three days, at No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL OF REfinement and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; no objection to travel; is highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. — PREFERS children out of arms; is a good sewer; would like to go in the country; a good home preferred to high wages; references. Address C. M. B., Box 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND PLAIN sewer, with excellent City references; is an excellent nurse; a lady to be seen. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS fully competent to take care of a baby from its birth; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., third floor.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A PROTestant young woman; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her mother's home, No. 335 East 21st st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON TO TRAVEL with a family going to Europe, as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. Address Mrs. Boden, No. 157 West 51st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE and very capable seamstress; sews on the machine; speaks French, German, and English; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse to growing children; understands family sewing; can operate on machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can take full charge of children; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st st., corner 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN as weekly or monthly nurse in confinements; best City references. Apply at No. 290 3d av.

NURSE. — BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 33 East 39th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; City reference. Address M. F. Mack, No. 353 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE and plain sewer, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TALKING English and French, as nurse, or to do general housework; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress in a private family, by the month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses of all kinds; operates on different machines; a family going to the country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, 2 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON as first-class seamstress; no objection to take care of a growing child; understands machine work; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, O. R., No. 158 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine a good engagement to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS—WISHES WORK OUT BY THE day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 349 East 36th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, and Seamstress.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; three years' best City reference from last place; good waitress and chamber-maid and seamstress; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, able to take a man's place; is thoroughly neat, quick, and competent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621 6th av.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to wait on an elderly lady, or to take care of one or two children and do sewing, or as waitress; best of reference. Address A. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work, or would do chamber-work and sewing; two years' City reference; would wish to go in the country the Summer months. Call at No. 25 East 52d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has best City reference; prefers the country for the Summer. Call or address for two days A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family; can take a man's place; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 453 3d av., near 31st st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; can take full charge of a dining-room; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 58 West 49th st., near 5th av.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGH ENGLISH, IN A GENtleman's family; town or country; highest City references. Call or address G. L., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman, with good reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 38th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 226 7th av., corner 23d st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE charge of during the Summer by a widow and son; best City reference. Address Williams, care of Mrs. Hendricksen, No. 75 West 54th st.

MALES.

A TEMPERATE MAN AND WIFE, NO family, would take care of a house for the Summer; references; security. Call at No. 421 East 19th st., third floor, front.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging, and very attentive to his business; has no objection to the country; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference. Address P. F., No. 523 5th av., club stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness in all respects; has driven for the last ten years; will be found generally useful; is also a thorough groom; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict honesty and sobriety. Address Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room 6, former employer.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness; country or City; has good City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, Edward, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A REspectable young man and wife, no children; the man as coachman and gardener, and to take care of a gentleman's place; the wife to do cooking and house-work; good reference. Address Tom M., No. 21 Bayard st., for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman, groom, and gardener; three years' reference from last place; country and City reference. To be seen at No. 738 8th av., two flight of stairs, back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German as coachman; first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references from last employer. Address German Coachman, Box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly competent in every respect; a good plain gardener, if necessary; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 405 7th av., near 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man, with the best of City reference; understands his duties in every respect; has no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can be had by applying to a gentleman whom he has served several years. Call on A. R. Matthews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he highly recommends in every respect. Call on or address James T. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH married man as coachman. Can be seen at private stables, No. 129 East 49th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; married, one child; understands his business thoroughly; good groom, careful driver; can do plain gardening and milk, and keep a place in neat order; will be found faithful, trustworthy, and obliging; no objection to the country; can give two years' first-class City reference from his present place. Call or address, this day and to-morrow, No. 85 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man; can take the whole charge of a gentleman's place if required; three years at last place; best references given; City or country. Address M. B., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or can be seen at No. 738 8th av., second floor, back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; lived five years in last place; left on account of family going to Europe; City or country. Any gentleman wishing my services will call on or address J. M., No. 119 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; best City references as to capability and industrious habits. A gentleman or lady requiring his services call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; careful and stylish driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City and country best references. Address E. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands gardening and milking; accustomed to care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver, steady in habits, and willing and able to work; ten years' first-class reference. Address G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address James, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young single and stylish man, who thoroughly understands the treatment of gentlemen's horses and carriages; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; first-class City references. Call or address No. 109 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; City or country; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class coachman; is a good driver and groom; has no objection to go to the country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days No. 52 West 10th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly capable, sober, and honest; has three years' reference from last place; is obliging. Address H. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; has several years' best City reference. Address for two days B. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden if required; can milk; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands the business; nine years' City reference from his present employer. Call or address J. G., No. 311 4th av., harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single, safe, experienced; accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; eminently skilled in gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; not afraid to work; can milk; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address O. E. H., for three days, No. 15 John st., in store.

COACHMAN.—WILL BE FOUND WILLING AND obliging; good references; wages moderate. Call or address Coachman, No. 312 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—EIGHT YEARS' CITY REFERENCE. Apply to J. C., Lexington stables, 110 West 53d st.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS DRIVER OF A grocery, express, or mineral water wagon; fair education; most willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address J. B. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; STRONG, willing, and able to do hard work; can milk and drive; speaks English; will come for small wages. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER IN all branches; green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; country or City. Address R. R., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in green-house, hot and cold, vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, in the country; understands driving and the care of horses; is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; good reference. Address B. K., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH single young man, with best reference as a good gardener and a first-class groom; can milk and be generally useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN MILK, care, and drive horses; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address T. F., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week, Corneille Indruk, Madison, N. J.

PORTER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man in a store; has good reference. Call at or address Williams, No. 148 Essex st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged 39 years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife is a good carer of poultry, and butter-maker, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE PERSON, AGED 26 years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A MAN that knows his work thoroughly; accustomed to travel, as his discharge will show; is a Protestant; best of reference; City or country. Address for two days G. L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended by present employer, whom he is leaving on account of breaking up housekeeping. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, and good character from his employer, in a private family as waiter or footman, in City or country; his employer can be seen in the City. Call at Jacquin's Office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND INdustrious Protestant Frenchman in a private family as waiter or to do general house-work; satisfactory references furnished as regards honesty and sobriety. Address or call on C. A. Amiard, No. 206 Greene st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 16 West 17th st., until the 1st of June.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from former employers. Address J. N., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; A SINgle man; has lived three years in his last place, and has the best of City references. Address S. T., at Mr. Campbell's grocery, No. 422 4th av., corner 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged 43 years, who thoroughly understands waiting in private family; will engage for City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English; can give the best City references as a competent waiter; willing and industrious; makes excellent salads; is a thorough table waiter. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Address A. D., No. 561 5th av., present employer.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; would go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer a situation in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at present employer's, No. 46 East 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man in private family; City or country; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with most respectable families in this country and England; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS DOCTOR'S waiter; speaks French, English, and German; can read and write English; or as waiter in a private family; will make himself generally useful; can drive and take care of horses. Apply in the locksmith store, No. 100½ West 46th st., for Mr. Florentin.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; highest testimonials as to capability and character; City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Corwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Frenchman, aged twenty-four, as waiter or valet, in a private family; City or country; best references. Address Joseph, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; best of reference can be given. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., in the fruit store.

WAITER OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a respectable young German Protestant. Call or write at present employer's, 5 East 34th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOOD SMART WOMAN THAT UNderstands washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful; must be well recommended; wages $12 per month. Apply at No. 35 Clinton place, (8th st.,) from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; NONE need apply that cannot give good City references from last place. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., No. 13 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AS A TRAVELING COMPANION TO an invalid, a young lady; must have good references. Address S. L. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and to assist in the chamber-work and waiting; must be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 125 West 43d st.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR CHILDREN THREE and five years of age; must be a Protestant and willing to wear caps; unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 145 East 39th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS BY the week, for a few weeks. Apply with City reference at No. 168 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; good City references required. Apply from 9 to 12 at No. 356 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER, capable of larding game, &c. Apply at No. 2 West 16th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,
82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS—RED CHECK AND fancy Mattings. Great bargains TO-DAY. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. I. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED.. May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED.. June 9
*BOTHNIA..WED.. June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 26th of May, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....May 29 | DONAU.....June 12
MOSEL.....June 5 | MAIN.....June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY.....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS.....May 29.
ETNA.....June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.....June 5.
CLARIBEL.....June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
NEDERLAND	June 14	SWITZERLAND	June 2
VADERLAND	July 8	STATE OF NEVADA	June 26

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	June 14	STATE OF NEVADA	June 2
NEDERLAND	July 8	SWITZERLAND	June 26

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 26
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 29

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....THURSDAY, June 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO.....May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO.....June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAM-SHIPS AND STEAM-YACHTS.

Should be supplied at once with EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGES, as they are the best security against disasters resulting from over pressure, and promote economy in use of fuel. A "High Pressure Alarm Gong" is sounded when the limit in pressure is exceeded. Paper mills and other manufacturing establishments find them of great benefit in fixing responsibility. For prices and circulars, apply to
M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th.1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th.1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:50; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. Mo. 1st...c. 91¼
2200 Western Union. 77¼
1100 do........ 77⅜
800 do........ 77⅜
1600 do........ 77⅜
1800 do........ 77¼
1000 do.......b3. 77⅜
1400 do........ 77¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 104⅜
1200 Pacific Mail.... 37⅜
500 do........ 37⅝
800 do........ 37½
700 do........ 37⅝
1100 do........ 37¼
1300 do........ 37⅛
200 do.......c. 37⅛
2000 do........ 37
300 do.......c. 37
400 do........ 37⅛
200 do.......b3. 37⅛
600 do........ 37⅛
1000 do........ 37
200 do........ 37⅛
300 do........ 37
600 do........ 36⅞
1600 do........ 37
100 North-western.... 38⅛
300 do........ 38
200 do........ 38¼
100 C., C. & I. C.... 4⅜
100 Rock Island..s3. 102¾
500 do.......c. 102¾
100 do......s3. 102¼
300 Union Pacific.... 75⅛
200 Pittsburg........ 91
400 St. Paul........ 33⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....c. 22¼
100 do........ 22⅜
400 do........ 22⅝
500 St. Paul Pf....s3. 55
2000 Erie Railway.... 19¾
500 do......s3. 19⅝
700 do........ 19½
1000 do........ 19¾
1700 do........ 19⅞
500 do.......c. 19⅞
1500 do........ 20
300 do.......c. 20
1100 do........ 20⅛
300 do.......c. 20⅛
2100 do........ 20¼
600 do........ 20⅜
100 do......s15. 20¼
2300 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 20⅛
800 do........ 20¼
2000 do........ 20⅛
1500 do........ 20⅜
800 do........ 20½
200 do........ 20⅝
3300 do........ 20½
2400 do........ 20⅜
300 do.......b3. 20½
900 do........ 20⅜
2500 Lake Shore..s3. 65
1100 do........ 65⅛
1600 do........ 65
100 do.......c. 65
10 do........ 64¾
500 do........ 64⅞
700 do........ 65
300 do........ 65⅛
100 do.......c. 65⅛
2000 do........ 65
300 do........ 65⅛
1500 do.......b3. 65
1000 do......s3. 64⅞
1300 do........ 64¾
900 do......s3. 64⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c. 122⅝
2,250 do......12.122¾
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......c. 123¾
12,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.118⅛
1,000 do.....b. c. 118
$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..........b. c. 124½
2,800 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.117⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c. 124⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.113
13,000 N. J. Cen. Co...109
1,000 Morris & E. 1st.110
6,000 Morris & E. 2d.107
1,000 Mor. & E. Con.105
5,000 Erie 5th...... 91
1,000 Mich. So. 2d...101
4,000 L. S. Div. bds.101
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.103
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.104½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs.103⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101
18,000 do......101⅝
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 97¾
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92¼
12,000 Am. Dock Imp. Co. 7s.......102½
3,000 P., F.W.&C.1st.112
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div... 60¼
4,000 Gt. West'n 2d. 57
3,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.107¾
5,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st........b.c. 49½
6,000 C. & N.W. C. C. Gold bds...... 86
9 Fourth Nat. Bk..100½
44 Ninth Nat. Bank.100
10 Bk. of Commerce.122½
10 D. & H. Canal.b.c.120½
80 Manhattan Gas...296
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 88
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.b.c.104⅛
100 do.........104⅛
10 Michigan Central. 67¼
100 do.....b.c. 66⅞
250 do........ 66½
400 W. U. T......b.c.b3. 77¼
3400 do......s3. 77¼
1000 do......s3. 77
600 do........ 76⅞
600 do........ 76¾
200 do........ 76⅞
800 do........ 76⅝
1200 do........ 76½
200 do......b3. 76½
200 do......s3. 76¼
100 do......s10 76¼
3500 do........ 76⅜
100 do......s3. 76½
700 do........ 76½
200 do......b3. 76¾
1200 do........ 76½
9700 do........ 76⅜
2300 do........ 76⅜
100 do......s5. 76⅜
4300 do......s3. 76¼
1800 do........ 76⅜
100 Panama.......140
100 do......b.c.140
200 Cl. & P. Gtd..b.c. 91
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33⅛
200 do......s3. 33
200 do......b3. 33
200 do.......c. 32⅞
200 do........ 33
400 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 37
300 do........ 36⅞
600 do........ 36¾
900 do........ 36⅝
1500 do........ 36¾
500 do........ 36¾
800 do........ 36⅝
400 do........ 36½
400 do........ 36⅝
500 do........ 36⅝
500 do........ 36½
200 do.......c. 36½
1500 do........ 36⅝
200 do......s3. 36⅝
300 do........ 36⅞
1000 do........ 36¾
300 do......b3. 36¾
200 do........ 36⅝
800 do........ 36⅝
2200 do........ 36⅝
200 Del., L. & W..b.c.118⅛
50 do........ 118½
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. Gd.....b.c.s3. 99
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 75⅛
600 do........ 75
50 do........ 74¾
100 do........ 74⅞
500 do........ 74¾
100 do........ 75
100 do........ 75⅛
300 do........ 74⅞
200 do........ 75
10 C., C., C. & Indp's. 48¼
400 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 64¾
300 do.......c. 64¾
400 do........ 64⅝
100 do......s5. 64½
500 do........ 64½
600 do........ 64⅜
800 do........ 64¼
1500 do........ 64⅜
2600 do......b3. 64½
1000 do......s3. 64½
100 do.......c. 64½
300 do........ 64⅝
700 do........ 64¾
100 do........ 64⅝
900 do......s3. 64⅝
800 do......s3. 64⅜
100 do......s3. 64¼
2100 do......s3. 64⅜
500 do........ 64½
100 Ill. Central...b.c.102
80 do........ 102¼
200 Chi. & R. I....b.c.102¾
22 do......b.3.103
100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 8⅞
100 do........ 8¾
100 do.....s60. 8⅝
50 do........ 8½
1100 Erie Railway.b.c. 20⅜
1500 do........ 20¼
100 do......u.r.c. 20⅜
400 do........ 20¼
500 do......s3. 20⅛
300 do.......c. 20¼
700 do........ 20⅛
800 do........ 20
200 do.......c. 20
1800 do........ 19⅞
100 do........ 19¾
2600 do........ 19⅝
3500 do........ 20
900 do........ 20⅛
100 do......s3. 20
1000 do........ 20⅛
2300 do........ 20¼
900 do........ 20⅛
300 do........ 20
1000 do........ 19⅞
100 do......s5. 19¾
1900 do........ 19¾
900 do........ 19⅝
900 do......s3. 19½
100 do........ 19⅜
800 do........ 19½
500 do.......c. 19⅝
1700 do........ 19⅝
300 do........ 19⅝
1300 do........ 19⅝
1300 do........ 19¼
89 Erie R. Pf....b.c. 30
300 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 38¼
100 do........ 38⅜
300 do......s3. 38
800 do......s3. 37⅞
400 do........ 37⅞
300 do........ 38
300 do......b3. 37⅞
200 C. & N.W.Pf..b.c. 53
200 do........ 53¼
100 P.R. of M.b.c.s60. 50
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22⅝
200 do........ 22⅜
300 do......s3. 22¼
400 do........ 22⅜
300 do......s3. 22¼
200 do......s3. 22⅜
125 do........ 22½
400 do........ 22¼
100 Harlem....b.c.s3.134½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL 12:30 P. M.

$6,000 U.P.L'd Grant. 97⅞
2,000 N. J. C., 1st.N..111⅜
27,000 do........111⅝
100 Panama.........139
500 Union Pacific... 75
200 Western Union.... 76⅞
1100 do......s3. 76¾
2000 do........ 76¾
600 do........ 76⅝
4100 do........ 76
500 do......s3. 75⅞
300 do......s3. 76
400 do........ 76¼
300 do......s3. 76⅛
3000 do........ 76¼
1000 do........ 76⅜
300 do.......c. 76⅜
3300 do........ 76½
200 do......b3. 76½
1600 do........ 76⅜
500 do........ 76¼
900 do......s3. 76¼
300 do......b3. 76⅜
2600 do........ 76¼
50 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104⅜
100 Pacific Mail......36⅝
100 do........ 36½
900 do........ 36⅝
700 do........ 36⅝
500 do......s3. 36⅝
100 do......b3. 36⅝
900 do........ 36⅝
1400 do........ 36½
400 do......b3. 36⅝
100 St. Paul......... 32¾
100 Pacific of Mo..... 50
2300 Erie Railway... 19⅛
3200 do........ 19
1900 do........ 18⅞
2400 do........ 18¾
700 do......s3. 18⅝
4500 do........ 18¾
700 do........ 18⅞
2900 do........ 19
1800 do........ 18⅞
300 do......s3. 18¾
700 do........ 18¾
800 do........ 18⅝
1000 do........ 18½
2400 do........ 18⅝
2500 do........ 18¾
2200 do........ 18⅝
500 do........ 18½
300 do........ 18⅝
500 North-western.... 37⅞
100 do......s3. 37¾
300 Lake Shore...... 64½
600 do......s3. 64⅝
100 do......b3. 64½
500 do........ 64⅝
400 do......b3. 64¾
500 do......s3. 64½
100 do........ 64¾
2900 do........ 64⅜
900 do........ 64⅞
200 do......b3. 64¾
700 do......s3. 64¾
1200 do........ 64⅝
500 do........ 64⅝
200 Ohio & Miss..... 22½
100 do........ 22⅝
100 do........ 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s C.,'81.124⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '62........117⅞
8,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65, N.......122⅝
39,000 U. S. 10-40s,R.116⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '67..........124¼
20,000 U. S. 5s,R.,'81.116¾
39,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81......b. c.116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50⅛
12,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92¼
1,000 do.....b. c.92⅜
5,000 N. J.C. 1st, N.112
22,000 L. S. C. 2d, C.100
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..101
4,000 M. & E. 1st......110¼
25,000 M. & E. C. b3.105
5,000 D., M.&T. 1st.102
2,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.110
1,000 A. & T. H. In.. 72
2,000 Erie 3d....... 96½
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.102¾
200 Cons. Cl. of M.b c. 48
100 Quicksilver Min.. 16½
100 do.....b.c. 16
200 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 24¼
20 Adams Ex..b. c..101¼
20 American Ex 64
15 do.....b.c. 64½
900 West. Un. T..b. c. 76⅝
1100 do........ 76½
100 do.......c. 76⅜
800 do......s3. 76⅝
1300 do........ 76½
500 do........ 76
1500 do........ 76¼
100 Panama....b. c.135½
200 do........ 135
100 do....s60.132
70 do......s5.135
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 36¾
900 do........ 36⅝
1300 do........ 36½
400 do........ 36⅝
1500 do........ 36¼
1300 do........ 36⅜
400 do......s3. 36¼
800 do......s3. 36⅛
800 do........ 36¼
20 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.104⅝
30 Harlem.......b. c.135
300 L. S.& M. So..b. c. 64⅝
1200 do........ 64¾
100 do........ 64⅞
800 do......s3. 64¾
1400 do........ 64⅝
3300 do........ 64½
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 18⅜
25 do........ 18⅛
1000 do........ 18⅜
1000 do........ 18½
1200 do........ 18⅜
1600 do........ 18¾
600 do......b3. 18⅞
100 do......b3. 19
500 do......s3. 18⅞
300 do........ 18¾
2400 do........ 18⅝
1000 do........ 18½
1200 do........ 18⅜
1500 do........ 18¼
2300 do........ 18⅛
4000 do......s3. 18
1700 do........ 18⅛
400 do........ 18¼
100 Union Pacific.b. c. 74⅞
200 do........ 74⅝
200 do........ 74½
100 do........ 74⅝
100 do........ 74⅞
100 Cl. & Pitts. G'd.. 90¾
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 8⅞
200 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38
600 do........ 37⅞
100 do.......c. 38
200 do......s3. 37⅞
16 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 99
200 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 22⅝
100 H & St.Jo. Pf.b. c. 28⅛
20 Mor. & Essex.b.c.102
100 At.& Pac. Pf...b. c. 15⅛
200 do........ 15

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1400 Western Union. 76½
200 do......s3. 76½
900 do........ 76⅝
200 do......b3. 76¾
600 do........ 76¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 36¼
1000 do........ 36⅜
200 do......s3. 36⅜
1400 do........ 36¼
100 do......s3. 36¼
1100 do......b3. 36⅜
800 do........ 36⅜
100 Panama........135
100 do........137
300 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 15
100 N. J. Southern.... 4⅞
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50¼
322 Morris & Essex..102
16 do........ 101¾
100 North-west....s3. 37⅞
500 Erie Railway..... 18⅜
1200 do........ 18¼
3200 do........ 18¼
2800 do........ 18¼
1600 do......s3. 18¼
400 do......b3. 18⅜
500 do......b3. 18⅜
3500 do........ 18⅜
5 N. J. Central.....110½
50 Rock Island.......102¾
800 Lake Shore....... 64⅝
100 do......u. r. 64⅝
100 do........ 64¾
1300 do........ 64⅞
1000 do......b3. 65
600 do........ 65
200 do......b3. 65⅛
37 Ohio & Miss....... 23

TUESDAY, May 25—P. M.

There was some diminution in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, and, with the exceptions of Erie, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail, speculation was unusually tame. The transactions in those stocks amounted to 286,500 shares, out of a total business of 305,530 shares. Panama broke from 140 to 135, on sales of 700 shares. This decline was engendered by a revival of rumors that the company will shortly organize a line of steam-ships to compete with the Pacific Mail Company, an operation which proved disastrous on a former occasion. The effect of these reports was also depressing on Pacific Mail, which declined steadily from 37¾ to 36⅛, under large sales, which continued nearly to the close of business, the final recovery having been only ¼ ₽ cent. Erie advanced from 19⅝ to 20⅝ before the first call, in sympathy with an improvement at London, but afterward broke down to 18, closing at 18⅜. These prices are the lowest current since the developments in regard to the financial status of the company were first made in President's Jewett's report. Another weak spot of the market was Western Union, which sold down 1½ ₽ cent. on an announcement that the new gold loan of the company, intended to take up currency bonds maturing Nov. 1, was a failure. The subscriptions made in accordance with the terms of the prospectus were less than $2,000,000, the amount which was necessary to make the proposals binding. Lake Shore declined from 65⅛ to 64¼, and Union Pacific from 75⅛ to 74½. The general market became firm late in the day, and there was some improvement in prices, Panama selling at 137, Union Pacific at 75, Lake Shore at 65⅛, and Western Union at 76¾. The failure of the Western Union negotiations was followed by an advance of 1 ₽ cent. in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which sold at 23¼@24¼. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, which was offered early in the day at 48¼, closed at 49¼@51. The other changes were very slight.

The money market was extremely easy at 2@3 ₽ cent. for call loans, until shortly before the close of bank hours, when, under large offerings, the rate dropped to 1 ₽ cent. In the discount market there is no change to report, the demand being ahead of the supply, and best names selling as low as 4@4½ ₽ cent.

The foreign advices reported a further gain of £118,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance. Consols recovered to 94⅛ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account from the decline of yesterday, which was supposed to have been due to some new failures, no mention of which was made by cable to-day. United States bonds were firm, and closed as follows: 1865s, old, 106¼@106⅜; 1867s, 109⅜@109½; 10-40s, 104½, and New 5s, 102½@102¾. Erie advanced to 18¾, but subsequently declined to 18. The sterling exchange market was firm for demand bills, which sold at $4 89¾@$4 90, but weaker for 60 days, at $4 86½ for prime and $4 86@$4 86¼ for good bankers' bills. Gold declined from 116¼ to 116, the latter having been the closing price. The market was quiet and devoid of interesting features. The supply of cash gold was equal to the demand, and loans were alternately made flat to 2 ₽ cent. for use, and 1@2 ₽ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and prices were well maintained, the offerings being, as usual, limited. The largest transactions were in new 5s, registered, at 116¾; 6s of 1881 were taken at 124½@124⅝, and 1867s at 124⅛@124¼. In railroad mortgages there was a slight decline in Morris and Essex, New-Jersey Central, and Lake Shore bonds, and an advance in C., C. & I. C. firsts to 49½. Eries showed more steadiness, but the transactions were small. The Union and Central Pacific bonds were in demand at steady quotations. State bonds were practically neglected.

The exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending to-day were $5,050,816, against $5,376,034 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,205,204 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $95,302,332, against $112,630,892 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $111,328,636 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$448,400 60
Gold payments	470,911 51
Gold balance	54,378,422 30
Currency receipts	1,097,791 68
Currency payments	716,173 97
Currency balance	46,985,917 99
Customs	252,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 25.

	Monday.	Tues day
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coupons, 1862	117¼	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coupons, 1867	124⅛	124⅛
American Gold	116⅛	116
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅛	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	102¾
Pacific Mail	37⅝	36⅜
St. Paul Common	33	33
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	77⅞	76¾
Union Pacific	75⅛	74⅞
Lake Shore	65⅛	65
Wabash and Toledo	9	8⅞
North-western Common	38¼	37⅞
North-western Preferred	52¾	53¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅜	118¼
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110½
Panama	140	137
Erie	19⅜	18⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	22⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4⅞
Harlem	131⅝	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104½	104¼	200
Harlem	134½	134	100
Erie	20⅝	18	121,800
Lake Shore	65⅛	64¼	46,300
Wabash	8⅞	8½	300
North-western	38¼	37⅞	5,100
North-western Preferred	53¼	53	400
Rock Island	102¾	102½	9,900
Fort Wayne	99	99	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅛	32⅞	1,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	55	55	500
Pittsburg	91	91	400
Del., Lack. & Western	118½	118⅛	250
Michigan Central	66¾	66½	300
Morris and Essex	102	101¾	300
Union Pacific	75⅛	74½	3,400
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	4⅜	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	28⅛	28	100
Ohio and Mississippi	23	22¼	3,100
Missouri Pacific	50¼	50	200
Panama	140	135	700
Western Union	77¾	76	74,200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	24¼	23¼	200
Pacific Mail	37⅝	36⅛	44,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pf	15⅛	15	400
Consol. Coal	48	48	200
New-Jersey Southern	4⅞	4⅞	100
Total sales			305,530

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅛	125	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	122⅝	122⅞
6s, 1881, r.	122¾	124	5-20s, 1867, r.	122⅝	123
6s, 1881, c.	124¼	124⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	124	124¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	117⅛	117⅜	5-20s, 1868, r.	122¾	123¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	117	117⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	123¾	124
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅜	118	10-40s, r.	116¼	117
5-20s, 1864, c.	118	118⅜	10-40s, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	119⅛	120	5s, 1881, r.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	120	120⅞	5s, 1881, c.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	122½	122¾			

The Sub Treasury disbursed in coin $51,000 for interest and $123,400 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$75,366,332
Currency balances	4,504,964
Gold exchanges	2,256,429
Gold balances	619,825

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded.	28½	N. C. April & Oct...	20½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Jy.	80
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	11	N.C.N.C.R.cpJ.&J.	52
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	11	N.C.N.C.R.cpoffJ&J	50
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv.	11	N.C.N.C.R.coffA&O	48
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N. C. F'd'g Act 1866.	13
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. F'd'g Act 1868.	12½
Indiana 5s		N.C.New Bd's J.&J.	12
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	101	N.C.NewBd's.A.&O.	11
Illinois War Loan	102½	N. C. Spl. Tax cl. 1.	4
Kentucky 6s	102¼	N. C. Spl. Tax cl. 2.	4
Louisiana 6s	37	N. C. Spl. Tax cl. 3.	4
La. 6s, new bonds	37	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt.	37	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	37	Rhode Island 6s	
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75.	37	South Carolina 6s	32
Michigan 6s, '78,'79.	103	S. C. Jan. & July	32½
Michigan 6s, '83	106	S. C. April & Oct	32
Michigan 7s, '90	115	S. C. F'd'g Act 1866	32
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102¼	S. C. L'd C.'89, J.&J.	31
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102¼	S. C. L'd C.'89, A.&O.	31
L.B. due '81 to '91 inc.	102	S. C. 7s, of 1888	32
Asy.orUniv'y,due'92.	101½	S.C.Non-F'dble B'ds.	6½
Han.&St.Jo.,due'75.	102¼	Tennessee 6s, old	50½
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76.	102¼	Tenn. 6s, New B'ds	50
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	108	Tenn.6s, N. Bd's N.S.	50
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.	108	Texas 10s, of 1876	99
N.Y. 6s,Canal L'n'73.	110	Virginia 6s, old	34
N.Y. 6s,Canal L'n'77.	120	Va. 6s, N. B'ds 1866	34
N.Y.6s,Gold Reg.'87.	120	Va. 6s, N. Bds 1867	34
N.Y.6s,Gold coup'87.	120	Va. 6s, Con. B'ds	69
N.Y.5s,Gold L'n '75.	114	Va. 6s, ex-coupons	51
N.C.6s old.Jan.&Jly.	20½	Va. 6s, Con.2d series	43½
		Va. 6s, Deferred B'ds	9
		D. of Col. 3-65, 1924	74

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	110⅝	Buff. & Erie new bds.	102½
Alb. & Susq. 2d	103½	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	25½	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st	90
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	30	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	40	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
Chic. & Alton, S. F.	102	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	99¾
Chic. & Alton 1st	113	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	98
Chic. & Alton, Inc	102	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
La. & Mo. 1st, g't'd.	90	Mich-Cen. C. 7s,1902.	103
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101½	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F.	112
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct., 1st.	115	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	101½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	107¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	101¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	102¾
C. R. of N.J.1st.new.	111¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	98½
C.R.of N.J.Con.Conv	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97½
Am. Dock & Imp.bs.	100	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.	105
M.& St.P.1st, 8s P.D.	110	N.Y.C.&H.1st,coup.	117
M.&S.P.2d,73-10P.D.	93¼	N.Y.C.&H.1st,reg.	115
M.&S.P.1st7s$G.R.D.	85½	H.R.7s,2d,S.F.,1885.	111
M. & St. P.1st,C.& M.	83	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	109⅞
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	80½	North Missouri 1st.	91
C. & N. W. S. F'd	104	Ohio & Miss. C., S. F.	95
C. & N. W. con. bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. consol.	95
C.& N. W. ext'n bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d, con.	73
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99½	Ohio&M.1st,Spr.div.	80
C.& N.W.coup.G.bs.	85⅞	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103
Peninsula 1st conv.	96½	Cen. Pac. San J. Br.	92
Chic. & Mil. 1st	98½	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	94
Winona & St. P. 1st.	80	Western Pacific bds.	97
Del., L. & W. 2d	110½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	101½
Del., L. & W.7s conv.	121	U. Pac. L. G. 7s	97¾
Morris & Essex 1st	110	Union Pacific S. F.	92¼
Morris & Essex 2d	106½	At. & Pacific L. G.	43
Mor. & E.1st con.g'd.	104½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	94½
Erie 1st extended	100½	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	102¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	111⅝
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	107
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	P., Ft. W. & Chic.3d.	101
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Clev.& Pitts.4th,S.F.	100
Long Dock bonds	102	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st.	49
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	84	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d.	15¾
Dub. & S. City 1st	101	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	45
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	101	Alton & T. H. 1st	105½
Cedar F. & Minn.1st.	84	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	90
Ind., B. & W. 1st	28	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.	101	T., P. & W.1st, W.D.	52½
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₽ct.	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	81
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	106	T. & W. 1st,St. L.D.	60
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	103½	Han. & Naples, 1st.	40
C., P. & A. new bds.	102	Gt. Western 1st,1888.	78
Det, M. & T. bds	101¾	Gt. Western 2d, 1893.	57

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	157	Merchants'	126
American Exchange	116	Merchants Exch'ge	104
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	133
City	300	Nassau	104½
Commerce	122½	New-York	134
Continental	100	Ninth National	99
Corn Exchange	135	North America	103
Fourth National	100½	Park	150
Fulton	166	People's	140
German American	96	Phœnix	98½
Imp'rs' & Traders'	200¾	State of New-York	112
Irving	130	Tradesmen's	146
Manhattan	150	Union	136
Mercantile	108		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	
City 6s, new	108½	108¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41⅞	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	30
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	33	Hops, bales	168
Beans, bbls	343	Hides, No	1,177
Bees-wax, pks	1	Hides, bales	22
Candles, pks	125	Lead, pigs	1,982
Flour, bbls	7,124	Leather, sides	22,119
Meal, bags	495	Oil-cake, pks	400
Wheat, bushels	67,560	Cut-meats, pks	386
Corn, bushels	34,200	Lard, tcs	65
Oats, bushels	19,050	Butter, pks	2,864
Rye, bushels	600	Cheese, pks	8,651
Malt, bushels	600	Starch, pks	1,170
Grass-seed, bags	20	Skins, bales	8
Cotton, bales	1,746	Tallow, pks	109
Oat-meal, bags	220	Tobacco, hhds	260
Eggs, bbls	2,919	Tobacco, pks	267
Flax, bales	276	Wool, bales	67
Flax-Seed, bags	179	Whisky, bbls	407
Hemp, bales	15		

COFFEE—Rio Coffee has been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 1,500 bags, by the St. Ursula, at 18⅜c., and at Baltimore 1,500 bags, by the Winifred, very common, at 15½c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 21,719 bags; sales, 17,438 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 49,258 bags; at Baltimore, 9,581 bags; at Hampton Roads, 8,993 bags; at Savannah, 4,600 bags, and at Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds have been in moderate request at steady rates. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Singapore, 21½c.@23½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c. ₽ lb. gold. Jobbing trade moderate at unaltered prices.

COTTON—Has been quite sparingly sought after for early delivery, and has been quoted fully ⅛c. ₽ lb. lower, with more liberal offerings reported at the ruling figures. The export movement has been comparatively light. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 689 bales, (of which 203 bales were on last evening,) including 239 bales to shippers, and 450 bales to spinners....There has been a more extensive business reported for forward delivery, but at a further reduction of fully 5-32c. ₽ lb., closing tamely. The offerings were more urgent, partly of June contracts, (previous to receipt of short notices,) and with the less favorable advices from Liverpool, and the decline in early deliveries, the market was much depressed for options for the several months. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,300 bales, (of which 4 200 bales were on last evening, and 28,100 bales were to-day,) with 2 000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; June, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; July, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; August, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; September, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; October, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; November, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; December, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; January, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; February, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 15 15-16c.@16 1-32c.; and April at 16⅛c.@16 7-32c. ₽ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,746 bales, all by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,476 bales, against 2,119 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 9,397 bales, against 10,144 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,374,884 bales, against 3,651,990 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 25,421 bales; to the Continent, 1,951 bales. Stock in New-York, 152,806 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 356,388 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally depressed and quoted lower and irregular. The demand has been moderate for grades suited to the West Indies, chiefly City Mill product, within our revised range, but quite limited in most other instances. The better quality of Superfine and No. 2 have been exceptionally scarce and held above the views of buyers. The sales since our last have been 13,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 50@$4 80; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 80@$5; with very fancy held as high as $5 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 25, chiefly at $5 25 for very good; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 30, mostly at $5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 25@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 25@$7; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 75; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7; Minnesota, Extra, patent stock, $5 75@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,800 bbls. Shipping Extras, mainly City Mill, within our range.....Southern Flour has been inactive, the dealings having been wholly in small jo lots, with prices quoted easier, and at the close somewhat nominal. The offerings have been more liberal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 670 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras. ....Canada Flour neglected and nominal.....Rye Flour has been in moderate request, within the range from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, within the range of from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 970 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 70 ₽ bbl., delivered.

FRUIT—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds at in some instances rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 45; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 65 ₽ box; 500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10½c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 240 cases Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7¾c., closing at 7½c.@7¾c., and 350 cases Sardines on private terms; quoted at 14c.@15c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has again declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, under a pressure to place supplies in good part for forward delivery, while the demand has been on a moderate scale, mostly for export, though in part for milling and on speculative account, the inquiry on speculation having been mainly for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June options, the market closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been in light request at a further reduction in values, closing very irregularly, though prime to choice lots were offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at $1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 14@$1 15, closing at $1 14 for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 14 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, (25,000 bushels,) in store, for export; $1 12@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car stock, with $1 20 reported as the best bid for good No. 1 Minnesota Spring, but with much higher rates asked; $1 41 for extra choice White Michigan, for export; $1 35@$1 38 (nominally) for Amber Western; $1 28@$1 35 for Red. And for forward delivery, of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, sales have been reported, for June delivery, 32,000 bushels at $1 15; and, subsequently, 16,000 bushels at $1 14, at which latter rate the market closed dull. Several contracts for June delivery were also reported as having been settled on the basis of $1 15 ₽ bushel....New Corn has been in comparatively liberal supply, and again quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on a moderately active movement, in good part in steamer grades for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 72c.@80c. for unsound to very choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 77c.@78c. for fair to good sailing vessel grade, and 74c.@75c. for best steamer grades, afloat; 76c.@80c. for good to prime new Yellow Western, car lots; 81c. for ordinary new White Western, (the latter description very scarce.) Old Mixed Western Corn has been very dull, with some offerings reported at 86c. in store, without leading to any important movement....Rye scarce and quiet; State held at $1 12; Canada, $1 05 ....Barley and Barley-malt, quoted nominally steady, but inactive....Oats have been pressed for sale, and again quoted decidedly lower, with moderate inquiry noted for supplies on local trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 72c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store; 73½c. for Mixed Toledo, afloat, car stock; 75c. for White Western, from track; and 76c. for do., afloat....Canada Peas scarce and wholly nominal....Feed has been in fair supply and comparatively limited demand within the range of $21@$31, as extremes, ₽ ton....Bale Hay has been in rather slack request since our last, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c....Rye Straw has been comparatively quiet within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₽ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been rather more sought after, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 13c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c. Sales have been reported of 300 bales Gouripore Bagging at 13c., and 300 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but without important movement. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 700 bales were made at 2⅞c., currency, on time, and 500 bales (to arrive) at 2 7-16c., gold, also on time. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5¾c., gold, ₽ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₽ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally,) $180@$185, currency, ₽ ton. Jute, 4½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—Have been more active to-day, but quoted somewhat easier in price, with sales reported of 1,500 Montevideo at 22½c., gold; 1,000 Rio Grande at 21½c., gold, both four months' credit; 3,800 Dry Texas at 20c., six months' credit, and 700 Salted Texas at 10c.@10½c. ₽ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been attracting more attention, with Eastern quoted afloat at $1 65 ₽ 1,000....Lime has been in fair request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, $1@$1 35 ₽ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 90@$4 25, from vessel and store; Roman, nominally $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 20 ₽ bbl....Lumber has been moving slowly, as a rule, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Spruce has been plenty and depressed. Hemlock has been quiet at about late figures. Walnut has been in demand, partly for shipment, at about steady rates. White Pine held with confidence on a moderate inquiry. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $15@$18 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$25; White Pine boards, $18@$30; Dressed flooring, (from yard,) $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extreme wide stock quoted much higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for invoices of foreign, on refining as well as on trade account, with prices again quoted lower, weak, and irregular. An invoice of 304 hhds. and 43 tcs. Cardenas, high test, has been purchased for refining on private terms, quoted at about 41½c. for 50 test, though refiners generally were reported as having reduced their bids for 50 test to 40c. ₽ gallon. An invoice of 40 hhds. Barbados was taken for jobbing purposes on private terms; and another of 25 hhds. low test Cardenas also on private terms. An invoice of 241 hhds., 19 tcs., and 26 bbls. Cienfuegos of recent receipt was reported as having been sold previous to arrival. Invoices of 70 cks. and 9 tcs. Arroyo, 36 hhds. Barbados, and 30 hhds. Caibarien, just arrived, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been very dull within our revised range, which is now somewhat nominal, the market not favoring buyers. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@62c.; Barbados, 46c.@48c.; Demerara, 38c.@52½c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do., refining grades, (nominal,) 41½c. for 50 test; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy. ....Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@62c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 38c.@44c. for ordinary to very good, ₽ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been quiet and weak on the basis of 29c. for hhds. and 32c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately sought after at about previous prices, within the range of from $1 90@$2 for strained to Good Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₽ 280 lb. Sales 700 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at 95c.@$2; 1,100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75@$4; and 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $7 50 ₽ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet but steady on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₽ bbl.; 100 bbls. Wilmington sold on private terms....City Pitch at $2 25 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand with merchantable at 34c.@34½c. ₽ gallon. Sales, 235 bbls., chiefly at 34c.

OILS—The general market has been without notable animation....Whale and Sperm Oils have been comparatively dull in the local market within the previous range. Linseed has been offered with more urgency, and has been quoted cheaper, on a restricted business. Lard-oil quiet and depressed. Cotton-seed, Red, and Paraffine Oils in light supply, and held rather firmly on a moderate demand. Olive and Palm Oils salable and steady. Resin-oil attracts more attention. Cocoa-nut dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@66c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 73@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Bleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 07½; Lard-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½ for good to prime, and 97½c.@$1 12½c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 75c.@77½c.; Linseed-oil, 65c.@66c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c., for sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 70c.@72½c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 75c.@77½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 7¼c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92c.; Cod, 60c.@67½c.; Neats-foot, 80c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c. At New-Bedford sales have been made of 1,072 bbls. Northern Crude Whale at 65c.; 10 bbls. Blackfish-oil, on private terms, both to manufacturers, and 180 bbls. Crude Sperm to manufacturers, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Has been held rather more firmly, on restricted offerings, with a moderate demand noted. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and June options at 12⅜c.@12½c.... Refined at Philadelphia at 12⅛c., and at Baltimore, 12⅜c., for early delivery....Crude in bulk at 6c. for early, and 6⅛c.@6¼c. for June delivery; and in shipping order at 9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19½c....Naphtha at 9⅛c.@9¼c., for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, and quite dull for early delivery, with sales reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 25, with Prime Mess at $19; and Extra Prime at $16 ₽ bbl. And for forward delivery new Western Mess has been quoted decidedly lower, leading to a fairly active movement. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. June options at $21, closing weak at $20 95; 2,750 bbls. July, at $21 05@$21 15, closing with $21 05 asked; and 3,500 bbls. August, at $21 12½@$21 25, closing at $21 12½ ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and again quoted lower, closing at 9⅜c.@9½c. for City ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been in less request at irregular and drooping prices. Western-cured Meats attracting very little attention. Sales have been reported of 30,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 13 to 12 lb., at 11½c.@12c.; 60 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.@10½c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12⅜c., chiefly at 12¼c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@12c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11½c.@12c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅛c.@12¾c. ₽ lb....Bacon has been dull and heavy, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c.; Western Short Clear quoted at 12c.@12¼c., and Western Long Clear wholly nominal. ....Lard has been in very slack demand for early delivery, at a further reduction in price. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14⅞c.; 50 tcs. choice new do., at 14¼c.; 6 tcs. City do. at 14c.@14¼c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; and 150 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14½c.; with Continental stock quoted at 14¾c. ₽ lb. And for forward delivery, an active trade has been reported in Western Steam, but at a further decline of ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing heavily. Sales, 750 tcs., June, at 14⅞c.@14 15-16c.; closing at 14 15-16c.@14⅞c.; 3,000 tcs., July, at 15c.@15⅛c., closing at 14 15-16c.@15c.; and 1,250 tcs., August, at 15⅛c.@15 3-16c., closing at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c. ₽ lb.... Barreled Beef has been dull and weak with sales reported of only 90 bbls., in lots, within our range. Tierce Beef has been offered freely at much lower prices, leading to quite an extensive business. Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. Philadelphia Mess at $26; 50 tcs. extra City India Mess on private terms. And, within a few days, 2,300 tcs. Prime Mess and India Mess on private terms. We quote on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₽ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $16 for Prime Mess, $17@$18 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₽ tierce.... Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $18@$19 for good to choice....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration since our last.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with less freedom, and holders have been somewhat more confident in their views, yet quotations have not been altered. The demand has been moderate, almost wholly for refining grades. Sales have been made to-day of 834 hhds., and 490 bxs., including 536 hhds. about scant good refining Cuba at 8 3-16c.; 200 hhds., low grade Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; 65 hhds. St. Croix at 8¼c.; 33 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c., and 490 bxs. do. at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. ₽ lb. We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4⅜c.@6¾c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair request and quoted steady. Sales equal to 110,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for good to strictly prime ₽ lb....Stearine has been in demand, with choice City quoted at 16c., and prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15½c. ₽ lb. Sales, 10 tcs. choice City at 16c., and 200 tcs. prime Western at 15¼c.@15⅜c.@15½c., the inside rates from dock.

TEAS—Have been inactive and unsettled: sales, 1,400 half chests Green and 700 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, in part for export, at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22½c.; 23 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 8½c.; 200 cases 1870 Ohio at 10c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@45c., and 200 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 15 ₽ lb. Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₽ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been moderately dealt in since our last, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c.

WHISKY—Very dull, with $1 19 reported as the best bid, and $1 19½@$1 20 asked. No sales.

WOOL—Supplies are increasing, and assortments are more attractive, the more liberal offerings of new clip forming quite a feature of the available stock. The demand from manufacturers is rather more active, and some trade inquiry is noted. Prices are without important alteration. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 41,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 48c.@50c.; 228 pks. and 10,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@48c.; 6,500 lb. Scoured, part at 70c.; 11,500 lb. Georgia, mainly at 41c.; 30 pks. and 25,000 lb. Lambs, on private terms; 270 pks. and 95,000 lb. Texas at 19c.@30c. in good part new clip; 58,500 lb. California Fall, part at 20c.@24c.; 190 bales and 38,500 lb. California Spring, part at 31c.@33c. for new clip; 16,500 lb. Australian, part at 51c.@53c., and for very choice 55c.; and 3,000 lb. Mexican at 22c.; 40 bales and 2,000 lb. Combing, part at 58c.; 1,000 lb. and 40 bales Black Pulled; 110 bales Donskoi, and 7 bales Curacoa on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the day's business was the renewed activity in the line of Petroleum charters, on a firm basis as to rates. The demand was more comprehensive, mainly for the United Kingdom, Continent, and Baltic, though, in part, for the Mediterranean. Grain room on berth and charter was in good request, but the reduced supply of accommodation available for early use, and the generally more confident views of ship-owners, operated against a free movement. The inquiry was mostly for ports in the United Kingdom, very little call having been noted for the Continent. The offerings of Provisions were more liberal, chiefly for Liverpool, by steam, at stronger rates. Cotton room was in demand, but the bids were not satisfactory, and trade in this line was making slow progress. Tonnage suited to the Tobacco trade was more sought after, mainly for the Mediterranean, and rates were quoted steady. Vessels for the Lumber trade were in moderate request, partly for coast-wise ports, at about late figures. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 380 bales Cotton, mainly compressed, on the basis of 5-16d. ₽ lb., with Grain room, for early use, quoted at 8½d.@9c. asked; 1,600 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 23,500 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 40s., these rates fully establishing the advance mentioned in our last; 50 tons Leather at 60s. ₽ ton, showing a rise of 10s. ₽ ton since last week. Also an Italian bark, 605 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain at 4s. 7½d. ₽ quarter, with option of Glasgow.... For London by sail, 25 tons Measurement Goods, at 15s. ₽ ton, and, by steam. Grain room was in demand, but the bids were reported as unsatisfactory, and negotiations were progressing slowly, though room for some 40,000 bushels was rumored as having been taken (vessel yet to arrive) without reliable particulars....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; and small lots of Bacon at 35s. ₽ ton....For Plymouth, a British brig, 198 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha and Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Cardiff, an Italian bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d. ₽ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Dublin, a British bark, 307 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 712 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₽ quarter....For Antwerp, a Belgian ship, 1,188 tons, (at Hampton Roads,) with about 8,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 80 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; and 200 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₽ ton....For Elsinore and orders for the German Baltic, an Austrian bark, 611 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 449 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Lisbon, some demand was noted for Grain tonnage, which was quoted here at 15c., and at Philadelphia at 15c., in ship's bags, ₽ bushel, at which latter rate an American schooner, with 22,000 bushels Wheat, was chartered there a few days since....For Vigo, a British brig, 281 tons, hence, with about 6,600 cases Petroleum, at 22½c. ₽ case; and for Santander, (by the same vessel,) 660 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Bordeaux, a French bark, 521 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Alicante, an American bark, 331 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 35s....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 507 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 32s. 6d....For Alexandria, an Austrian bark, 788 tons, hence, with equal to about 22,000 cases and 300 bbls. Petroleum at 26c. and 5s. 9d. respectively, and £10 gratuity....For Constantinople, by sail, 10,000 cases Petroleum at 25c.; and 500 cases Spirits Turpentine at 25c. per case, by an Italian bark, 448 tons, (recently reported as chartered.)....For Odessa, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 92½c. ₽ 280 lb. ....For a French West India island, a British bark, 284 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For Cuba, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $6 75; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,343 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,732 head, or 396 cars, against 338 cars for the same time last week, and 362 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow and prices off 10c. on common to fair, and 20c. on best quality; quality of offerings about the same as last week. The attendance of Eastern buyers was slim and not purchasing; 900 head were disposed of to city and local butchers; sales 650 Illinois Steers, averaging 848, 1,072, and 1,220 lb., at $4 25, $5 95, and $7; 150 Indiana Steers, ranging from 736 to 1,246 lb., at $4 60@$6 40; 50 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,254 lb., at $6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,600 head, against 3,200 head for the same time last week, and 6,200 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and slow at ⅜c. off our last week's quotations; 3,600 Ohio Clipped Sheep were disposed of, 1,100 head for the Brighton butcher market, 2,000 head for Eastern trade, and the balance to city butchers, averaging 88, 91, and 102 lb., at $4 75, $5, and $5 50. Hogs; receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,600 head against 4,700 head for the same time last week, and 9,200 head for the same time last year. The market was unusually dull, and the demand very light; the majority of the sales was to city and local butchers; 1,500 head were disposed of for the week thus far; 20 cars remaining unsold, ten cars of heavy and ten cars of mixed; Yorkers, $7@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 60@$7 90; stock Pigs, $7 50@$8 25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 980 head. The advance noted on Cattle last week was not held this morning. The Cattle from the West were all natives, selling from 6c.@7½c. ₽ lb., live, according to quality. The supply being more abundant, and the warm weather setting in, the market was unfavorably affected. There was a decline of ¼c. on live weight; sales of choice at $10 50; extra, $10@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality $7@$8 50; third quality, $5 50@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 978 head. The supply was light from the North; trade was slim, butchers being reluctant to buy; sales were made at the decline. Sheep sold, in lots, at $3@$5 50 each; Extra, $3 75@$7; he'd of Sheep at 5c.@5½c. ₽ lb. Spring Lambs sold at 10c.@16c. ₽ lb.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cattle—Little doing; easier, but not quotably lower: receipts, 2,500 head; fair to extra Shipping, $5 50@$6 75; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; Through Texans, $2 75@$4 25; closed with pens full; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs inactive, weak, tending downward; receipts, 8,500 head; Light, $7 25@$7 40; Heavy, $7 25@$7 30, chiefly at $7 30@$7 60: shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep inactive and nominal; receipts, 200 head; Shorn, $3 50@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—Live Hogs firmer; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 35@$7 65; Good to Extra, $7 75@$8 15. Cattle active and firm: good Native Steers, $6@$6 12½; choice Native Butchers', $6 37½@$6 50; fair Steers, $5 65@$6; Mixed Stock, $4 50@$5 10; fair to good Through Texans, $3 75@$4 80; Common, $2 60@$4.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat buoyant, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1; No. 2 do., 94¾c., spot; 95½c., June; 98⅜c.@98¾c., July; No. 3 do., 90½c.@91½c.; Rejected, 87c. Corn active, unsettled; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63¼c., spot; 64⅜c., bid June; 69⅜c., July; Rejected, 61c.@61½c. Oats in fair demand, unsettled, lower; No. 2, 58c., spot; 58¼c.@58½c., June; 55c.@55½c., July; Rejected, 53c. Rye—Demand light, holders firm; $1 05 bid. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and lower at $20 15, spot or June; $20 37½, July; $20 65@$20 70, August. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.; Short Clear do., 11⅝c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat closed weak and lower at 94⅝c., June; 97¾c., July. Corn heavy and lower at 69⅜c.@63⅞c., June; 68½c., July. Oats unsettled 75⅛c., June. Pork quiet and lower at $20@$20 05, June; $20 25@$20 30, July; $20 50, August. Lard lower at $14 50@$14 55, June; $14 75, July. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—Receipts by lake—14,600 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Oats. Receipts by rail—2,400 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments by rail—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by canal, tide-water—94,500 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn. Shipments by canal, interior points—None. Canal freights—Little doing; 7¾c. for Wheat, and 6¾c. for Corn to New-York. Flour quiet; sales 480 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat demoralized; entirely nominal. Corn unsettled, heavy, and lower; sales 26,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 68c. Oats neglected; held above buyer's views. Rye and Barley—Market bare. Seeds quiet. Pork quiet at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 25.—Flour has declined 25c. on all grades; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Club at $1 18; 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 38. Corn unchanged; sales of 4,400 bushels at 85c. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $36; Unbolted, $35 ₽ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $22; Shipstuff, $24; Middlings, $27 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Peas, 6½c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Oats, 3⅞c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—16,500 bushels Wheat, 186,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 842,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; nominal; Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull and lower at 73c.@74c. Rye steady at $1 23@$1 25. Barley nominal. Butter dull and declining; Choice Western Reserve, 27c.@28c.; Central Ohio, 23c.@25c.; lower grades entirely nominal. Pork nominally $21 25. Lard dull; Summer Steam Rendered, 14¼c.; Winter do., 14¾c.; Kettle, 15c. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and lower; sales, common, $6 50@$7; fair to medium, $7 25@$7 40; good, $7 60@$7 75. Receipts—1,000 head. Shipments—450 head.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 78c.@80c. Oats steady at 70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 80@$11 87½; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Steam-rendered, 15¼c.@15½c.; Tierce, 15⅞c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Resin dull at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c., net receipts, 167 bales; gross, 805 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,634 bales; to France, 538 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 79,942 bales.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 181 bales; exports, coastwise, 265 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 12,984 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 119 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 14,543 bales.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 208 bales; gross, 212 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,506 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 36,586 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 546 bales; sales, 68 bales; stock, 11,032 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 25—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102½; Erie Railway shares, 17¾@18; Preferred, 30.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94@94⅛; Erie Railway shares, 18¼.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £118,000. Erie Railway shares, 18½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 75c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States 5-20 bonds, 99 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 14,000 quarters, including 10,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 7 13-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 31s. 9d.@32s. ₽ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, May 25.—Petroleum, 8½d. ₽ gallon for Refined, and 8d. for Spirits.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Petroleum, 26f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANNA, May 25.—Spanish Gold, 203@204; American, 206@207; Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 74@78 premium; Short Sight, 78@80 premium; 60 days' Gold, 104@105 premium; Short Sight Gold, 107@108 premium; on London, 128@130 premium; on Paris, 105@106 premium. Sugar nominal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required, 8,000,000.

No. 2—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 1,000,000.

No. 3—Size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

No. 4—Size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches. Estimated number required, 400,000.

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 5,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

No registered-package envelopes will be required before the first day of September, but the delivery of the other kinds of envelopes is expected to commence on the 1st day of July.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered-package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes, (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated with reference to registered-package envelopes,) the prices to be calculated on the foregoing estimates.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor, without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, equal to that on the sample.

With the view of obtaining, if possible, a better and more secure registered-package envelope, proposals are invited for envelopes of improved patterns different from the sample. Proposals for such improved patterns, if patented, must contain a proviso giving the department the right to use the improvement, at a specified rate per thousand envelopes, for an indefinite period beyond the expiration of the present contract term, at the option of the Postmaster General. Should an acceptable registered-package envelope of new design be offered, the contract for registered package envelopes may be let separately from that for the other descriptions of envelopes enumerated; but should the sample be adhered to, the contract will be awarded as a whole, as before stated.

The contractor will not be required to pay royalty on envelopes manufactured from the samples furnished by the department.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to those now in use.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed, and it must be accompanied by a guaranty that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of $20,000, for which said forfeiture, the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties shall die or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot in any case be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, pasteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, }
FREDERICK GERMANN, }
ANDREW J. CASE, } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., }
FRANCIS COAN. }
Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 31, 1875, for Sulphuric Acid and other telegraph supplies. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Archibald C. Haynes, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the third day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my12-1aw3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAWRENCE DALY and JAMES DALY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of my attorney, Thomas Darlington, at No. 229 Broadway, (room No. 52,) in the City of New-York, on the third day of June, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Also, one patent-lever gold watch and gold chain, belonging to the separate estate of said Lawrence Daly. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at the said office of my said attorney, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1875.
my12-1aw3wW* EDWARD J. KNAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, Bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of Sale—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, by William S. Mount, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt: One twenty-horse power engine, boiler, and connections; steam elevator; baleing and printing presses; cutting-machines; Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines, and other machinery, tools, and implements used by the said bankrupt in the business of making Burlap Bags, &c.; also, office furniture and fixtures. Any further particulars may be had of the undersigned, and catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.
CHARLES H. CURRIER,
No. 77 Worth st., Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1875.
my19-1aw3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHESEBROUGH S. OTIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock, P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY N. MORGAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee, &c.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. my19-1aw3wW*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, }
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.
my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, }
MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
LORD, DAY & LORD, Executors.
Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.
CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN, }
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, }
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS, }
WILLIAM H. KANE, }
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, }
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, }
Ja20-1aw6m-W

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against WILLIAM H. BULL, Caroline A. Clark, John B. Paunes, and —— Paunes, his wife; Patrick Cuff, and —— Cuff, his wife; Patrick Fay and Bridget Fay, his wife; Edward W. Stuart, George H. Purser, John P. Milnor, James H. Bird.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, formerly at No. 68 William street, but now at 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 29, 1875. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the New Court-house, in the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1875. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my26-1aw-6wW.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON A. BENEDICT, plaintiff, against MARY H. BENEDICT, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—To Mary H. Benedict: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1875. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1875.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my5-1aw6wW No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical. Edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. No. 65. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

There are two extremely fine etchings in this month's number of the *Portfolio*. The first, by Mr. Wise, is from the well-known picture of "The Sleeping Bloodhound," by the late Sir Edwin Landseer. The picture itself is one of the painter's best; but it has, besides that, an interest from the circumstances under which it was done, and we are glad to find that Mr. Wornum has referred to them in his notes. The rich and judicious coloring of the original—which, by the way, is, with about a dozen other works by the same painter, open to public inspection in the British National Gallery—is necessarily lost in an engraving; but so far as the means employed rendered it possible, Mr. Wise has admirably conveyed the perfection of his model. The second etching is, in some respects, even more commendable. It is one of a series of ten lately completed by M. Lalauze, and published as "Le Petit Monde." He took the idea from the intrusions made by his own children into his painting-room, resolving, instead of punishing them in the vulgar way, to sketch them, and so hand them down with their sins to the judgment of posterity. That selected by Mr. Hamerton is "The Drawing Lesson"—two little girls amusing themselves with crayon and cardboard. Rarely have we seen texture so exquisitely rendered in a work of the kind, or the powers of this style so fully exhibited. The paneling of the room, the inlaid floor, the gilded picture-frames, several materials in the children's dresses are as distinctly defined as they could well be by the painter's brush. Mr. Hamerton uses the occasion to suggest that such pictures form the best instructors of children in artistic taste, as no doubt they do; but, unfortunately, etching of such a character is not sufficiently general, and in that case we must be content with the best kind of ordinary engraving, for the present at least. At the same time, we should be glad to see etching made more popular, as we believe all will do who carefully examine the works that are given every month in this serial.

The third illustration is a photo-engraving from a picture by M. Léon Bonnat, entitled "La Tenerezza"—a young Spanish girl and her mother. M. Bonnat is better known by one of his earlier pictures, "Adam and Eve Discovering the Body of Abel," but that under notice is an example of the painter's more recent style. The manner in which the drapery is executed presents many points that are deserving attention.

In addition to the letter-press descriptive of these three pictures, and more especially of their authors, Mr. Stevenson concludes his papers on "Autumn Effects," and Mr. Hamerton supplies an excellent article on "The Apparent Size of Objects." From this latter we quote a paragraph, which comes home to many of us, and well illustrates the author's style. He says:

> "I was first led to these investigations by an incident at a London dinner table, in 1862. I happened to say something about the apparent size of some very distant object, and immediately every one exclaimed how much I had understated it; whereas, in fact, I had overstated it, as a subsequent experiment proved. There were no artists present, nor was there any one interested in optics; so the whole public opinion was against me, and I was left in a minority of one, with an audience that would not listen to any artistic or scientific evidence. A foreigner who wrote an article on the subject in 1869 had probably been in some similar position, for he had got the habit of asking people how big the moon looked to them. The answer in almost every case was, 'As big as a plate.' I have heard an Englishman say, 'As big as a Cheshire cheese.' A lady answered, 'As big as a Dutch cheese;' and then said, 'bigger than that. I should say the moon appears like one of those globe mirrors that are put in gardens.' Here occurs a little difficulty. All these objects appear larger or smaller in proportion to their distance from the eye, a fact of which nobody who has not studied drawing seems to have any distinct idea. People think that a plate two yards from them, and a plate the same size at three yards, have the same apparent dimensions. The distance, therefore, must be fixed. When you try to fix it, a general audience will agree very readily to the proposition that the plate shall be a person's own plate at the dinner table. For a very tall man, sitting very straight, this distance is twenty-two inches; but it is much less for little men and ladies. However, you will find any quantity of people who will readily assent to the proposition that the apparent size of the moon is that of a plate at less than twenty-two inches.
>
> There are several ways of proving what the apparent size of the moon or of any distant object really is. The scientific method will be most satisfactory to some minds; but it is dangerous to use such an argument in general society, as it irritates people and makes them think you a didactic bore, while, instead of paying attention to the argument, they will give the whole force of their minds to a strong disapproval of your disagreeableness. But if you are arguing with a man who knows a little mathematics, he will feel rather flattered by an appeal to his superior knowledge, and will listen better than he would to a more popular kind of proof. He already knows what minutes and degrees are. Well, the apparent diameter of the moon is thirty-one minutes, which in a circle with a radius of twenty-two inches gives a diameter of one-fifth of an inch; so that a circle with a diameter of one-fifth of an inch, seen at a distance of twenty-two inches, represents the apparent diameter of the moon as seen from the earth. But the diameter of an ordinary dinner plate is over nine inches. The difference between the two in superficial measure is something considerable. The account stands thus in superficial tenths of an inch: Apparent area of the moon, 3.14; area of the plate, 6,361.74. In other words, the popular belief that the apparent diameter of the moon equals that of a dinner plate is an exaggeration by more than two thousand times."

Working out this, Mr. Hamerton applies it to drawing and sculpture, and shows how many errors prevail in the public mind upon the matter of size and the mode of representing it, and also how very much that error is participated in, not by men of science, but by artists themselves.

THE ART JOURNAL. No. 5. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A feature of peculiar interest in this number of *The Art Journal* is a series of illustrations of five designs sent in for the Bryant testimonial vase. It is not necessary for us to dwell upon their merits or defects here, since a notice upon the subject appeared some time ago in another part of our columns. But as studies in artistic designs we may commend them to notice, merely remarking that our mention of defects, as well as merits, is not an inconsiderate one, since each design contains examples of both. The engravings are accompanied with some descriptive letter press. Under the title of "American Art Collections in Paris," Lucy H. Hooper supplies a notice of the gallery of Mr. J. H. Stebbins on the Avenue Friedland. The collection is small but choice, and is made up chiefly of works of French artists of the present day. There are also a short description of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, and papers on the exhibition of the National Academy of Design, and the Spring Exhibition of the Boston Art Club. The illustrations of scenes on the Hudson River, which formed a marked feature in previous numbers, are likewise resumed. Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt has a continuation of an earlier contribution, entitled "Art Under the Seats," wherein he notices a series of misereres in Boston Church, Lincolnshire, and other places. It is profusely illustrated. In conjunction with Mr. S. C. Hall, he also supplies the first of a series of papers on "The Stately Homes of England," being a description of Trentham, the Staffordshire seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Dr. Alexander Hunter has an excellent paper on "Metal Work Among the Hindoos," in continuation also of a previous one, and he gives four designs of vases, all of high artistic value.

There are four full-page illustrations this month, one on wood and three on steel. The first named is from a recent painting by Firman Gérard, one of the most promising artists of the modern French school, and represents a custom which has lately become obsolete in most parts of France, though still retained with some variation of detail in some other countries. It is entitled "Les Fiancés." "The Infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist," from the painting attributed to Rubens; "Mary Queen of Scots Led to Execution," from a picture by L. J. Pott; and "Spring and Autumn," from a bas-relief by F. J. Williamson, intended for the entrance to a conservatory at Hampton Court, near Dorchester, are the subjects of the steel engravings. All of these, but especially the last, will amply repay examination as works of art.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1874. Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD, with the assistance of eminent men of science. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1875.

Mr. Baird reminds us that in order to give even an approximately complete abstract of the progress of science in each of the departments embraced within the scope of this work far more than ten times the space contained in this one volume would be necessary. While admitting this, it is right to state that within the limits at his disposal he has, with the exercise of much good judgment, given us a very excellent resume, not derived as is generally supposed from American sources only, but comprising a record of important discoveries and investigations everywhere. About one-fourth of the work is taken up with a general summary of scientific and industrial progress during the year. This is arranged under the leading heads of Mathematics with Astronomy, Terrestrial Physics and Meteorology, Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Mineralogy and Geology, Geography, Natural History and Zoölogy, Botany, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Agriculture, Domestic and Household Economy, Mechanics, Engineering, and Technology. Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene, and some miscellaneous topics, are also added to the above in the body of the book where individual discoveries are recorded.

Comparing the present volume with its predecessors, many new features will be noticed as well as the increase of size. Among them one which is by no means the least important to scientific students appears under the head of bibliography, where we find a list of select works on science published during the year. It is far from being complete, but the editor attributes this to the late period at which the resolve to revise the list was determined upon. It is intended to perfect it as far as possible in future editions, but, at the same time, to publish the names of no books which have not been examined. We shall have to trust that impartiality will be exercised in the selection, but would suggest that more attention also be given to foreign authors. They are not forgotten in the present list; indeed, some of the least valuable books mentioned, some which, for all the scientific value they have, ought not to have been mentioned at all, are by foreign writers. There have been, however, several works of considerable value issued abroad during the year of which we have no notice, a defect which Mr. Baird informs us shall be corrected in the future. Many of the paragraphs in the second portion will probably stimulate the desire for further inquiry. This is assisted by a useful index of references, in which we find mentioned many of the principal serials and reports that are published in the English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, and Danish languages. As a sketch of scientific projects, the *Record* this year may, therefore, be regarded as much more comprehensive than previous editions were, and, as a book of reference, it will be found of much practical value, commending itself as it does to students and manufacturers, as well as to the mere lover of science.

HOMES ON THE SOUND FOR NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN. New-York: GEORGE L. CATLIN. 1875.

This little book, issued gratuitously by the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railway Company, will be useful for reference to house-hunters. It contains a brief description of the country along the shore of Long Island Sound, with a statement, of course, of inducements to intending purchasers. The public will, however, judge for themselves of the suitabilities of the neighborhood, and in their judgment facility of transit at all times of the year will have its influence.

HISTORY OF GREECE. By C. A. FYFFE, M. A., Fellow and late Tutor of University College, Oxford. With map. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

Here is a sketch of the history of Greece in less than a hundred and thirty small pages. It is admirably suited to junior classes, containing a complete outline, with nothing more than every child who has any pretensions to a general education ought to know.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Graded School Readers*. Vol. VI. New-York and Cincinnati: Wilson, Hinkle & Co.

—*Wreck of the Ville du Havre and Loch Earn.* New-York: A. D. F. Randolph.

—*The Work of God in Great Britain.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Man and Beast—Here and Hereafter.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Three Feathers.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*London Quarterly Review.* No. 276. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*History of the Battle of Bunker Hill.* Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

—*History and Philosophy of Marriage.* Boston: James Campbell.

—*The Adirondacks.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Our Sketching Club.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Evangelical Catholic Papers.* New-York: F. Whittaker.

—*Notes on Paris.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Our Next Door Neighbors.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Native Races of the Pacific States.* Vol. II. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

NARROW ESCAPE OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday says: Passengers in from Louisville last night over the Short Line road brought news of a serious accident which occurred yesterday near Carrollton Station. The train, which leaves Cincinnati at 5:50 A. M., jumped the track at the place above named, ditching two cars and blockading the road for some hours. At the place where the accident occurred there is a trestle work spanning a deep ravine, and fully thirty feet above the bed of the creek below. Just at the point where the south end of the trestle meets the embankment the road takes a sharp turn to the left, with a sharp cut on one side and a declivity of thirty feet on the other. While crossing the trestle at full speed the hind truck of the tender broke and let the wood-box down on the track. In this condition it bumped along over the trestle until it reached the curve, at the junction with the embankment, when a rail gave way, and the baggage-car, smoking-car, and palace coach all went over the bank. The smoking-car rolled down the embankment about twelve feet, turned over once, and lodged against some trees standing on the edge of a twenty-feet precipice. The car contained five colored people, one of whom, a woman, was severely cut about the head. The palace coach shot forward and stuck in the mud, without turning over, luckily escaping any serious damage. Several of the passengers in it were severely bruised and worse frightened. The danger was not to end here, it seems. The up-bound express, which leaves Louisville at 7 o'clock, came thundering a moment later, and was almost around the curve before the wreck of the down train was discovered. Nothing but the instantaneous use of the air-brakes saved the train from colliding with the other engine and probably throwing the whole of it down the steep. The wrecked train was over an hour late, and both were running against time. It is more than likely that, had not the down train been wrecked just where it was, the two trains would have come in collision with probably more serious consequences than what we have to record. We received our news of the accident from passengers who were on the north-bound train. They arrived in Louisville six hours behind time.

THE INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

PECULIARITIES OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBES.

THE SPEECHES OF THE CHIEFS BEFORE AND AFTER INTERPRETATION—CAUSES OF DISTRUST IN THE HONESTY OF HIGH OFFICIALS—HOW THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ARE MADE TO LIE—AN HONEST INTERPRETER SECURED—TROUBLES OF AGENTS AND CRAFT OF THE SAVAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

The presence of the Sioux delegation in Washington, accompanied by agents, interpreters, and traders, representing different and conflicting interests, is likely to result in throwing light on some of the mysteries of the Indian problem, and will thus be of service to the Government in future dealings with the Indians. The people may also obtain a more intelligent understanding of the difficulties besetting the Indian question. From what has already been learned from the white men accompanying the Sioux Indians, it is plain that very many of the complaints which form the burden of the "talks" held here are causeless, and spring from the Indians' imagination. It is also plain that where abuses exist they are often chargeable to the subordinate officers by whom the Indians are surrounded, and are unknown to the department until brought to its attention by the Indians themselves, or by the benevolent gentlemen who volunteer to attempt the amelioration and elevation of the Indian race.

INDIAN GRUMBLERS.

The Indian is a natural grumbler, and the bounty of the Government calls out his nature and gives it expression. As soon as he comes within the boundaries of an agency he expects to have all his wants supplied. He makes no effort of his own to add to his comfort, but looks to the agency for everything. The agent can only issue what the Government allows, but the Indian does not, or will not, understand this, and makes the agent the object of his wrath and the subject of his charges of malfeasance. Often, doubtless, his charges are well founded; often they are groundless. But take, for example, a case where the agent has defrauded the Indian by issuing short rations and annuities, and is guilty of all the charges made so familiar by the "talks" of the chiefs in this city. The complaints of the Indians become so general and emphatic that permission is granted them to visit Washington. On such visits they are accompanied by the agent, who brings with him an interpreter of his own selection. They visit the Interior Department, and a formal council is held with the Secretary and Commissioner.

SPEECH OF THE CHIEF.

The chief Indian thus addresses the Secretary in his native jargon:

> "I have traveled many miles towards the rising sun to lay my complaint before the Great Father. I and my people are friends of the white man. We want to remain friends. The agent of the Great Father is a bad man. He does not issue to us what the Great Father sends. We get from him five cattle when we are entitled to ten. The coffee and tobacco are bad, and the blankets are rotten. The agent and trader make heap money while Indians suffer. We want the Great Father to take bad agent away, and send us good agent."

THE INTERPRETATION.

The interpreter translates the complaint of the Chief in this manner:

> "He says he is glad to see you. He wants to see the Great Father, and tell him he is the friend of his white children. He would like to have you send him some good horses and guns, so he and his people can kill antelope. Buffalo are scarce, and he wants more beef and flour. The agent is kind to his people, and provides well for them. He gives them everything the Great Father sends. Bad white men come among them and say bad things about agent. You must not believe what these men say, but listen to him and keep agent among them."

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY, AND HOW IT REACHES THE INDIAN MIND.

The Secretary, or Commissioner, makes a fitting reply to the address of the Chief, as translated by the interpreter, expressing gratification that they are well treated by the agent, and assuring them that he shall be continued, &c. This is the character of reply as the interpreter translates it to the Indians:

> "The Commissioner says he has listened well to your complaint. He is glad you came here to tell him this. He says the agent shall be removed as soon as you return, and a good man shall be sent to take his place who will be your friend, and not steal or lie. He wants you to continue to be the white man's friend, and the Great Father will increase your annuities, and give you horses and guns."

The above is not an ideal case, neither is it an isolated case. Gentlemen entitled to belief say such cheating of the Government and the Indians has been of frequent occurrence, and the affair outlined above was detailed to your correspondent by a gentleman who was present when the unblushing fraud was perpetrated, and was made acquainted with it by the interpreter of another band of Indians then present. Now, when the Indians return to their Western homes, and find that, in the face of what they believe to have been the solemn promise of the Commissioner, the agent is continued; that there is no change in his treatment of them; that nothing which was promised them when at Washington has been fulfilled, is it surprising that they cry out, "the Secretary and Commissioner lied to us," and object to seeing those officials when again referred to them by the President? The Indian has been deeply wronged, and when, in the intensity of his feeling, he stands before the President and says the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs lied, he utters what is with him a religious belief.

AN OFFSET TO THE FRAUDULENT INTERPRETERS.

The department lately became suspicious that some of the interpreters were false to their trusts, and has resolved to use all means possible to prevent deception in future "talks." This is why Rev. Mr. Hinman, an Episcopal minister, who has spent many years in the Sioux country and understands their dialect, was brought to this city. He will interpret for the Indians and render their complaints to the authorities with fullness and honesty. The numerous adventurers now here in the train of the Sioux, finding any plans they may have formed must miscarry through the employment of Mr. Hinman have raised a report that he understands the Santee Sioux dialect only, and cannot competently interpret the language of the delegation now here. That trick will not serve. Mr. Hinman speaks the language of the Sioux nation with the peculiarities of pronunciation that belong to the Santee tribe, but every Sioux can readily understand him. The fact that he is in daily conversation with these Ogallalas, Minneconjons, and Brules, now here, establishes his capacity.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A "GREAT CHIEF."

There is another phase of the Indian question not generally understood. The position or rank of an Indian chief among his soldiers is determined by his bravery in battle and his skill as a hunter. If, when not on the war-path, a chief can capture or steal sufficient to "entertain" liberally and distribute horses and other stolen property of value among his soldiers, he is a "great chief." The young men attach themselves to him, and vote with him in council. It is with the Indians in this respect very much as it is with the leaders of "society." The man who entertains liberally is sure to obtain popularity.

A SOURCE OF MUCH OF INDIAN COMPLAINT.

When the Indians leave the plains, however, and come into the agency, the chief has no greater resources than the soldier of his tribe. The Government does not observe rank in issuing free rations to Indians. Frequently the agents, in order to maintain good feeling, will furnish chiefs like Red Cloud and Spotted Tail with extra rations, but they cannot do so beyond a certain reasonable limit, and never to an extent satisfactory to such chiefs. Not being able to dispense bounty with accustomed prodigality, the chief finds his influence with the young men waning, and becomes morose and discontented. His troubles are attributed to the agent, and his voice is ever raised in complaint. Very much of the complainings against the agents have no other origin than the childish whinings of the Chiefs for the departure of their barbaric grandeur.

OBJECTIONS TO COUNTING THE BANDS.

It is not improbable that the complaints of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are of this character. Both those chiefs are bold and crafty, and until last year successfully resisted all efforts of the agents to count their people. The purpose of this resistance seems to have been to force the Government to issue to them rations for the number of people which they returned. It is claimed, however, to have proceeded from an Indian superstition that the counting of a tribe portends its extinction. Their return was, at all events, largely in excess of the correct number, and the excessive issue which they forced from the Government enabled them to keep "open house," and preserve their influence and authority in their tribes. The effect of the resistance of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail was thus described by the Indian Commissioner in his report of Nov. 1, 1873:

> "The Sioux at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies have assumed impudent manners, and made hostile threats, which have prevented the proper administration of agency affairs. It has been impossible for the agents to issue rations upon actual count of lodges, the Indians refusing to have a count made, and demanding the issue of rations upon the returns brought in by themselves. The agents, not having a force at hand to restrain the demands of the Indians, have been obliged to yield, and, as a consequence, there has often been over-issue, and the Indians have grown bold by successful resistance to authority. Such a course of treatment is unwise and unsafe. Hitherto the military have refrained from going on this reservation, because of the express terms of the treaty with the Sioux, in which it is agreed that no military force shall be brought over the line. I respectfully recommend that provision be made at once for placing at each of the Sioux reservations a military force sufficient to enable the agents to inforce respect for their authority, and to conduct agency affairs in an orderly manner."

Last year the agents brought the resistance to an end by stopping the rations until the Indians would permit themselves to be counted, as detailed in a previous letter to THE TIMES. How far the determination of the agents and their success in defeating the crafty designs of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail may influence those chiefs in their lamentations at this time may be discovered if the department will make the investigation, now that all the parties in interest are here.

BAD FAITH.

AN UNWORTHY ATTEMPT TO EXCITE SECTIONAL ANIMOSITY AGAINST THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* has apparently been guilty of what deservedly may be styled a very small piece of business. It seems that more than two years ago Gov. Smith, of Georgia, under a misapprehension wrote a hot-tempered letter to Secretary Fish, inveighing against the requirement that Major Hillyer, who had been designated as one of Georgia's Centennial Commissioners, should take the iron-clad oath. The tone and purport of his letter may be learned from the subjoined extract from it:

> "Candor constrains me to say that if this gratuitous and wanton requirement is insisted upon, the people of Georgia will not, with my consent, take any part whatever in the proposed partisan celebration at Philadelphia. I had supposed that the people of all the States were expected to take part on the joyous occasion, and that not only the people of these States, of every creed, color, and condition, but the lovers of liberty throughout the civilized world would be cordially invited and welcomed without preliminary oaths or exactions of any kind. If in this I have been mistaken, and if, as it now seems, only a partisan celebration by the dominant political party of the country is contemplated, then, I regret to say, that a great opportunity has been lost, and that neither the Governor nor the people of Georgia will be responsible for that misfortune. I must ask to be pardoned for having troubled the President to appoint a Commissioner for this State. My desire was that Georgia should be represented by a native-born citizen; but candor compels me to say that I am not acquainted with a native fit to represent the State who could or would take the oath required. Certainly Mr. Hillyer cannot take it, and I respectfully decline to be the channel through which he is invited to do so. I have the honor to return herewith the commission intended for Mr. Hillyer, with accompanying papers, and to ask that I be allowed to withdraw his nomination for the position of Commissioner."

Perceiving the error into which Gov. Smith had been led, Secretary Fish at once wrote him, as follows:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1873.
>
> *To His Excellency James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia:*
>
> SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 18th of March, informing me that, in consequence of a request contained in my letter of the 8th, transmitting the commission and oath of allegiance of George Hillyer, Esq., as a Commissioner to represent the State of Georgia at the Centennial anniversary of American independence, that Mr. Hillyer would sign and return the oath—you return the commission and ask to be allowed to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Hillyer.
>
> As your Excellency is pleased to state that you know of no provision of law requiring an oath of allegiance, I take the liberty of informing you that on the 2d of July, 1862, it was enacted by Congress that every person appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States should take and subscribe an oath similar in form to the one which accompanied my letter. But when the war had ceased, Congress, instead of repealing the act, enacted, by another statute, that persons who "had participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all political disabilities arising therefrom had been removed" should, if appointed to office, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of 1862, take and subscribe the following oath before entering upon the duties of their office:
>
> "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely and without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter—so help me God."
>
> It is my duty to see that all persons accepting the President's commission from this department, subscribe to one or the other of these oaths. This duty I am necessarily compelled to perform through subordinates, and it so happened, that by a mistake of the clerk who was intrusted with the duty of forwarding the commission of Mr. Hillyer, the wrong form of oath was inclosed.
>
> With this explanation of what I regret should have become the subject of a misapprehension on the part of your Excellency, I await the further expression of your wish respecting the commission of Mr. Hillyer.
>
> I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,
>
> HAMILTON FISH.

This, of course, was entirely satisfactory to Gov. Smith, and he at once reaffirmed the appointment of Mr. Hillyer, who was promptly recommissioned. But the Augusta *Chronicle*, for some inexplicable reason, has seen fit recently to drag to the light Gov. Smith's old letter of complaint, and has published it without one word in reference to the letter of Secretary Fish. It is just to add that other Democratic papers in Georgia, notably the Atlanta *Herald* and the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, have promptly published the full correspondence, and protested against this unmanly attempt to arouse sectional passions and prejudice.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT BARON PIGOTT'S FUNERAL.

The London *Standard* reports an extraordinary scene which occurred on Wednesday, May 5, at the funeral of the late Mr. Baron Pigott, at Sheffield Churchyard, near Basingstoke. The Baron had been dead more than a week, but it was not till the day before the funeral that his two sons, who are "Plymouth Brethren," intimated that they did not wish the Church service to be used. Mr. Osborne Morgan's opinion was telegraphed for, and he replied that, the deceased having been baptised, the clergyman was bound to read the service over his body, but that if the clergyman was interfered with he might shut up his book and walk away, but the burial could not be stopped. The clergyman, Rev. A. G. Barker, went early to the churchyard, and exhorted the crowds to seemly and decent behavior. He and his Curate, Rev. H. Sandall, afterward met the funeral at the gate, and proceeded with the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," when some of the mourners shouted to him to stop, and others to go on. Meanwhile, the bearers, commanded by one of the Baron's sons, pushed along, and threw the coffin into the grave near the gate. A solicitor was then sent to say that in the name of the executors he protested against the service being read. The rector shut his book and walked quietly away with his curate. The church-wardens have served a notice on the solicitor for the two sons, stating that they hold him legally responsible for stopping the rector in the performance of his duty. The great crowd then quietly dispersed. The report adds: There is much indignation at the outrage, especially as it would have been quite easy to bury the deceased in Basingstoke Cemetery with any ceremonies the relations might have thought proper.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 24th inst., says: "The outlook for an early resumption of work in the striking coal regions is considered more favorable, but when and on what terms the resumption will take place is not definitely stated. It is, however, more and more apparent that there will be no such scarcity of coal as to admit of exorbitant and oppressive prices of fuel. The production weekly increases on that of the preceding week, though still in the aggregate largely short of what it was this time last year. The total anthracite production reported for the week ending the 15th instant was 318,931 tons, and for the year to the same date 4,248,525 tons, against 6,116,744 to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 1,868,216 tons. The bituminous production reported for the week was 65,898 tons, and for the year 992,811 tons, against 954,816 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 37,995 tons. The total production of both kinds of coal for the week was 384,729 tons, and for the year 5,241,339 tons, against 7,071,560 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease in both kinds of 1,830,221 tons."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE BESSEMER.

THE NEW STEAMER AN UNDOUBTED FAILURE.

The special reporter of the London *Times* writes in the issue of May 11 as follows:

> The homeward passage of the Bessemer was made yesterday afternoon in about one hour and three-quarters; or, to speak with more precision, it was just one hour and forty-eight minutes after she steamed out of Calais Harbor that Capt. Pittock brought her very smartly alongside the Admiralty Pier at Dover. The Channel was even better-mannered than on Saturday; the smallest and crankest of steamers could hardly have found excuse for ill-behavior in a sea which at times scarcely even covered the low free-board of the Bessemer. But the tide was running strong against her, and what little wind was blowing blew straight in her teeth, so the one passage may fairly be taken as corroborative of the other. At the same time, on neither occasion was that amount of speed attained for which we had been led to look, though a glance aloft was enough to show that the coal was not spared, and that the engines were doing all they could do. As we said of Saturday's passage, so we can say of that of yesterday, that it was comfortable, and as enjoyable as a passage by sea well could be made; nor was its enjoyment by any means lessened by an extremely good lunch which the company had prepared for their guests in the fore saloon, and for which the early start and the long journey from Paris had well prepared the guests. But, as before, the swinging saloon did not swing, and we have so far returned no wiser than we went.
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> The same reason was again alleged for the same disappointment, but Mr. Bessemer himself admitted, when speaking to the toast of his health, which was proposed during the hasty lunch made at Calais, on the outward journey, that the machinery was not yet as perfect as it should be. In the history of all new inventions, he said, the first idea has to be enlarged upon. In port the machinery will move with a degree of steadiness which is all that can be desired; but at sea, when the ship itself moves, and it is wanted to keep the cabin still, it is the very reverse of this that happens. In other words, the Bessemer—by which is, and probably will be always understood by the general public a ship in which the principal cabin is to be as steady and immovable as a drawing-room in a well-built house—is very far removed at present from a condition in which she can with fairness be subjected to an impartial trial. The principle on which this cabin has been constructed may be best explained, in Mr. Bessemer's own words, by the following homely illustration: If we suppose the floor of the saloon to be represented by an ordinary dining-room table, and the floor of the dining room by the flat internal floor of the ship, it will be obvious that the table, if supported on ordinary legs, will keep time with every movement of the floor beneath. But if, instead of these ordinary legs, we support our table on what we may call telescopic legs, which can be lengthened or shortened at will, it will be equally obvious that the level of the table will not be affected by any change in the level of the ship's bottom, for as the floor rises beneath one side it will be possible for the two parts of the leg to slide within each other, and as the floor sinks on the other side, so the two parts of the other leg will be drawn out, and thus a perfect equilibrium will be obtained. These telescopic "sea-legs" represent the two hydraulic cylinders and pistons which are employed at opposite sides of the saloon floor, and by means of the pressure of water acting therein are supposed to keep the surface of that floor always horizontal, whatever may be the irregularities in the motion of the vessel caused by the winds or the waves, or the casual movements of a crowd of passengers. Previously to Friday last this machinery had been only tested in still water, without the opposition of either wind, or wave, or passenger, and under those circumstances had, it is so far satisfactory to know, been found to answer very well. But on Friday last, in by far the worst sea that the Bessemer has as yet had to encounter, the experiment was again tried, and did not answer so well. It is only in this way we can account for the discontinuance of the experiment on this last voyage. It is indeed said that an oscillation of seven or eight degrees is necessary for the proper working of the hydraulic power, and the oscillation on Saturday was probably scarcely one half of that. Still, on that day more than one on board, as we have said before, would have been glad had the experiment been tried and not found wanting, and it is very evident that a preventive of sea sickness which can hardly be used when very many of the patients have felt the worst pangs of the disease, is hardly to be considered in the light of a perfect success. The machinery is at present regulated, or is to be regulated, by one man, who stands in the centre of the saloon, and by the aid of a lever keeps the floor ever on the perfect level which is shown him by a spirit level. It will require, it is said, some time longer before this man will have fairly mastered his work, and we can well understand as much. It would indeed be a pity that the thousand and one comforts which have been so thoughtfully prepared for the use of the passengers by the Bessemer should be rendered unavailable, and all would, we are sure, be only too glad to see, with Mr. Bessemer, no reason whatever to doubt that all impediments to absolute success will be eventually removed, and as Mr. Reed apparently shares in the same belief, it would be idle at present to run counter to the judgment of such experience.
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> One thing is, however, very clear, and no amount of experience could possibly make it clearer. However well and smoothly this saloon may swing in the fulness of time, it will never be swung for the benefit of travelers across the English Channel while the harbors on the French coast remain as they are now. The unfortunate experience of Saturday last cannot be gainsaid; it was an experience by no means unforeseen, and it is one which, as matters now stand, time, if allowed, will in all probability but serve to strengthen. It is only at high tide that the Bessemer will be able to enter such harbors as Calais at all, for she draws not far off two feet of water beyond what she should draw; and even at high tide she could only enter with some degree of risk. In bad weather she would have to lie to outside and wait for better. Consequently, unless she sinks to the level of a tidal boat, she must be held to be for the purposes for which she has been built practically useless. This is partly, of course, due to her exceptional size, for the harbors of Calais and Boulogne were not built for vessels 350 feet long; but it must also be in a measure set down to the cause to which it was attributed by most on board who saw what happened—the demolition of Calais Pier. So large a vessel entering so small a port must slacken speed, and when the Bessemer slackens speed she does not answer her helm so well as she does when she is going at speed through the water, and we are not at all sure that she is not susceptible of improvement in that quarter even then. That she answered her helm well for so large a vessel may be true; but if it is a speciality of large vessels to be unruly at critical moments, it is hardly, perhaps, reasonable to look upon them as altogether adapted for exercise in confined spaces. All on board—and there were many there eminently capable of judging—were agreed that it would have been impossible to take such a ship—or, indeed, any ship—into such a port in better style than Capt. Pittock took the Bessemer into Calais. But no sooner had she entered half her length into the smooth water between the piers than it was easy to see what would happen. Everything was done that could be done, but all to no purpose. Fortunately, no harm was done save to the rotten woodwork of the pier and some slight bruising and scratching to the vessel's bows. There was no danger to any one standing on the pier, neither was it found necessary to take any one off to the shore in the boats, for the very simple but excellent reason that there was not a single person on that pier; but the other or northern pier was crowded, and it is not pleasant to think what might have happened had the tide been running the other way. Whether this awkwardness is to be attributed to some radical defect in the steering apparatus or to the difficulty experienced in managing the hydraulic power by which it is worked, we do not pretend to say. It may possibly be the latter, for we know that the same machinery was in use some few years ago on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, and was discontinued on account of such difficulty. But whether the Bessemer answered her helm as well, or not as well, as was to be expected, it is certain that she did not answer it well enough to prevent her running on to Calais Pier and inflicting damage which has been estimated, though the estimate is probably a very vague one, at £2,800. Twenty years' experience of the Channel passage should enable a man to form a pretty accurate opinion as to the behavior of a ship either in or out of harbor, but the twenty years' experience of Capt. Pittock himself can allow him to come to no other conclusion. In the course of his formal deposition made before her Majesty's Consul at Calais, he thus expressed himself: "On entering harbor, owing to the strength of the tide across the entrance, the vessel, when about half her length inside the pier, failed to answer her helm, and ran stern on to the west pier, although both engines were reversed full speed astern." It would be hard to require much clearer evidence than this.

ENGLISH AND NEWSPAPER ENGLISH.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, on May 7, gave the last of a set of six lectures on the "Use of the English Language" at the London Institution. The part of the subject which was treated of was the present state of the language. After pointing out the leaning toward the use of French and Latin words which showed itself in every column of certain daily newspapers, Mr. Freeman brought forward many examples of foreign words which had supplanted good English words, and of words which had slipped into daily use in a sense very different from their real meaning. Among these were "ritualist," which originally meant a scholar versed in the rites of sundry nations or religions, but which had within the last ten years come to mean exclusively one who belonged to an extreme party in the Church. "Ovation," again, was one of those words which had become popular in the penny papers, and was used by every one without the slightest heed to its fitness. What the word really meant could be gathered from its history. When a Roman General returned victorious to Rome a "triumph" was granted to him. He was drawn in a chariot to the Capitol, and a bull was sacrificed in his honor. If his deeds did not merit a triumph he walked and sacrificed a sheep, (ovis.) That was an "ovation;" but the sense in which the word was now used had no connection whatever with either a sacrifice or a sheep. During the course of the Tichborne trial a man was brought up before the Magistrate for making a disturbance. The excuse he brought forward was that he was only helping to receive the claimant with the customary "ovation," and when asked to explain what that was, he defined it as "hooting and yelling." There was another Latin word from which ovation might also be derived, in which the o was long instead of short; but that word meant an egg, and that sort of ovation was commonly kept for candidates at contested elections. "Transpire," which once meant to come out gradually, as steam might come out of a kettle-spout, was now applied to any piece of news that had got abroad. It was even not uncommon to hear people say that an "event had transpired," when they meant to say that something had happened. So to allude to, though a word perfectly good in itself, when used in the sense of drawing attention to some person or circumstance, without directly naming it or him, was now so turned from its real meaning that one might find people talking of "the gentleman alluded to by name." The Houses of Parliament were the only places where gentlemen could only be alluded to, as there it was not allowed to name a member. All this misuse of words came from a notion that it was fine to use words not understood either by the speaker or those who heard him. There was no such thing now as an "inn." All the inns had become hotels or establishments, while the landlord of the inn had disappeared to make way for the "lessee of the establishment." Where could one find a waiter nowadays who could ask for or "find out" anything? they must all now "inquire" or "ascertain." Some years ago it was customary for a tradesman to "send in his bill," but now he "rendered his account." At the same time if one read any notice of a musical service one would find that the "psalms had been beautifully rendered." By this it was probably meant that the psalms were sung, though it was hard to understand how the same word could mean sending in a bill and singing psalms. "Inauguration" was another of these misused words. It was put in the place of the good English word "beginning." But sometimes it meant more than that; it was used for uncovering, as when people talked or wrote of the "inauguration of a statue." It would be just as rational to say that when a man took his hat off he "inaugurated his head." Mr. Freeman, in conclusion, said that our language had few friends and many foes. Chief among these were the writers in certain daily newspapers and schoolmasters. He feared its only friends were plow-boys and a few scholars; but he hoped that he had enlisted among its friends some at least from the intelligent and attentive hearers who had given him so hearty and cheering a reception. The great use of lectures was to set people thinking for themselves, and if each one would think what he ought to do for the English language, a reform would soon be wrought. One great use of speaking in plain English was that every one must then know what it was that he meant to say, and that if the speaker meant nothing at all this was soon found out; while, if he used high-flown foreign words, people were not sure of what they meant, or whether they really had any meaning.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

A DEPUTATION OF ENGLISH AUTHORS WAIT UPON MR. DISRAELI.

Yesterday, says the London *Daily News* of May 11, a deputation from the Association to Protect the Right of Authors waited, by appointment, on Mr. Disraeli at his official residence, Downing street. Among those present were Mr. C. Reade, Mr. W. Black, Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P., Mr. Forsyth, M. P., Mr. Torrens, M. P., Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. J. Leicester Warren, Mrs. Lynn Lynton, Miss Braddon, Mr. Thomas Hendy, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. Cliffe Leslie, Mr. Moy Thomas, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Mr. J. Hatton, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. B. L. Fargeon, and Mr. C. Gibbon.

> Mr. Disraeli, on coming into the room, greeted the deputation very cordially, and said he should be glad to hear what they had to say. Some communications had been made to the Government on the subject, but perhaps their views might be different.
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> Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P., said the object of the deputation was to induce the Government to institute an inquiry, either by Royal Commission or by a select committee of the House of Commons, into the Copyright law of this country, and also into international and colonial Copyright laws. One of the anomalies in regard to domestic copyright to which they desired to call attention was the injury done by the present system of registration. The principle recognized by the courts was that first publication in Great Britain—not in the Empire—was an essential condition of a British copyright, and that first publication abroad involved forfeiture of domestic rights. In 1842 the Imperial Copyright act was, he might say, inflicted on the colonies. Before that time the importation of reprints into Canada and other colonies was quite unrestrained. When that act was passed there was a natural outcry on the part of the colonists, who were unwilling to pay large sums for English books, and many seizures of American reprints took place, the result of which was to create a bad feeling. In 1847 her Majesty, by order in council, permitted the importation of foreign reprints into the colonies, and subsequently the Canadian Legislature passed acts supposed to be for the protection of British authors, and which imposed a duty on the importation of reprints, but those duties had rarely been levied, no author had profited by them, and in one instance the Queen was a loser, by 40,000 copies of one of her books being imported into Canada. According to the present ridiculous law, American publishers were allowed to import books, which the Canadian publishers were not permitted to do. This question pressed just now with peculiar force, because the Canadian Legislature passed last session a bill on the subject, which had been referred to her Majesty's Government for approval.
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> Mr. Tom Taylor pointed out the injustice to English authors in regard to works first produced in America. It had been held that the act of 1844 destroyed their copyright in such works. This was a great detriment to English authors, there being a great demand in America for the works of English authors in almost every branch of literature. As an illustration of the unjust working of the present law, he stated that he had derived no profit whatever from the representation in this country of a play of his called the "American Cousin," though it had been played hundreds of times, because it was first produced in America.
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> Mr. G. A. Sala pointed out the defect of the law of copyright as it affected journalists. Since the abolition of the paper duty literary men had become more and more journalists, and now there was scarcely a literary man of any note who had not at some time or other contributed largely to the columns of a newspaper. The special point he wished to bring forward was that there was no copyright at all for matter published in newspapers. What the association asked for was an inquiry into the whole subject of domestic copyright, and they asked for this as authors who sought to have some means devised for protecting the product of their brain.
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> Mr. Moy Thomas called attention to the injury done to novelists by their stories being dramatised and put on the stage, especially alluding to the injury inflicted on the late Mr. Charles Dickens, not only in pocket but in reputation, by his works being dramatised and put on the stage long before the completion of the work. In the same way, *East Lynne* had been dramatised, and a great amount of profit had been derived from its representation on the stage, but not one shilling had been paid to Mrs. Wood, the author of the story.
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> Mr. E. Jenkins stated that a communication had been received from the Société des Gens de Lettres and the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques of France, signed by Hugo, Paul Feval, About, Simon, and other authors, showing the hardships inflicted on them by the law as it relates to French plays put on the stage of this country.
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> Mr. C. Reade said if it were determined to appoint a commission or a select committee to inquire into this matter he should, of course, have the opportunity of laying before it innumerable facts and an incredible number of grievances. If that were the intention, perhaps he need say no more now.
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> Mr. Disraeli—I think you had better go on.
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> Mr. C. Reade then proceeded to point out the hardship inflicted on a French author of dramas enacted in this country. He was obliged, in order to secure a copyright, first to publish a translation of the drama for which there was no market whatever. Another hardship was the necessity of registration at Stationers' Hall, which might have had its use when there were no newspapers in informing the public that there was such a book, but was of no use whatever now. The question of international copyright had been treated as a publishers' question. But for that, perhaps there would not have been so much difficulty with the United States. It was not, however, a publishers' but an authors' question.
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> Mr. Disraeli said: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have listened with great attention to this discussion. I admit frankly that I am taken rather by surprise, as I had thought it was only intended to call my attention to colonial and international copyright. I do not at all complain of this, because I have had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of many with whom I have been spiritually acquainted for a long time. I should be very happy if, on reflection, I could see my way to comply with your request. I will not enter into the questions of the international and colonial Copyright laws to-day. Both of them are to a certain degree before her Majesty's Government, and I think it is best at the present moment to leave them as they are. As to whether there should be a revision of our existing domestic Copyright laws, especially as regards the interests of those who write dramas, or are journalists, I will give my entire attention to the matters which have been laid before me, and I will take the course which I deem best to remove some of the injustice which at present exists. [Hear, hear.] What course it is best for me to take with that view you must allow me time to consider, but at the present moment I am not at all prepared to say whether any legislation on the subject should be undertaken by her Majesty's Government without inquiry, or whether an inquiry should precede it. I should imagine that there is a mass of information already at the disposal of the Government, if it wished to act, adequate as the basis for legislation. If there is to be an inquiry, a commission would be better than a committee of the House of Commons, because if we have a commission of inquiry we might place upon it men practically acquainted with the subject; and, although a committee of the House of Commons is very efficient, it is obliged, on questions of this kind, to obtain its information second-hand. A commission consisting of those who represent the interests of those concerned goes more fully and entirely into the question. That is all I can say at present. I am very glad to have seen you, and you may rely upon it that I will consider as completely as I can the statements you have placed before me. [Hear, hear.]
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> The deputation then retired, the right honorable gentlemen shaking hands with several of them as they went out of the room.

ART IN AMERICA.

ART PROSPECTS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FRANCE—WHAT CENTURIES MAY BRING—THE NEED OF AN ART WORLD IN THE UNITED STATES—WHAT AMERICAN ARTISTS LACK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

The question is frequently asked, "What do you think of the prospect for the future of American art?" Judging by the specimens one has opportunity to see in Italy, produced during a period of not less than twenty years, one may make the simple and truthful reply that the prospect for American art is hopeful, and the promise is such as to encourage those who are preparing themselves for work, or the larger and constantly-increasing community of those who are longing for something to admire and praise—monuments that may become also the objects of a local or national pride. These are aspirations which are refining and ennobling, and they should be cherished and stimulated.

It is, no doubt, a just and noble ambition in any nation to wish to hold the primacy in the realm of art and taste. It can hardly be denied that it has been held, and is still held, by the French nation. The reason for it, in our opinion, is not to be found in any peculiarities of French organization which make the inhabitants of that country more susceptible to influences which give refinement to feelings, ideas, and manners. We attribute the superiority of the French in matters of taste to education or training, and the same result which has been brought about there may follow in any other country whose inhabitants belong to the advanced races of the world, if the same means are used. The French in this century certainly have shown themselves inferior to the Anglo-Americans in the application to government of principles of political science inspired by the spirit of rational freedom. They have not had the advantage of our long term of schooling, extending through centuries, and their experiments have been hasty and inconsiderate, and so far have ended in failure. They will learn in the course of time; for we have the example of Italy to prove that it is possible for a nation of the Latin stock to understand and apply the principles of liberty, tempered by a just restraint, in founding a State with an organic law which fixes the duties and prerogatives of all co-ordinate power.

Our argument is to prove that the Northern nations may give to their productions a refinement and beauty of form, equal to that which has in the past more particularly belonged to the articles of taste and luxury furnished by the skill of Southern nations. Reference is not now made to works of great talent or genius, for genius must be left to the Creator, who only now and then sends into the world one gifted with extraordinary powers. Geniuses in art have fallen upon this planet of ours more frequently in countries washed by the waters of the great inter-continental sea. But no one can say that it will be always so, or that the next 500 years may not balance the account between the North and South. Greece and the East produce nothing now, and have produced nothing of which account is taken for many centuries past. Genius is quickened by religion and patriotism, and the hopes awakened in the heart of a nation which has a great place in the world. We believe that it is the design of Providence to permit to be developed on the western continent a civilization not inferior to any which the world has known in the past. Civilization in its highest form does not consist only in material development or national power. The Romans had that, and were half barbarians when confronted with the Greeks. For so much that adorns life they were indebted to the refinement of the little conquered State. It is time to begin in America on a generous scale the education of the country in the science of beauty; else we shall soon find ourselves a vast nation, like a huge pericarp with a very coarse rind.

There is much to stimulate and encourage us. Few are indifferent to gain, and none reject any means of enjoyment at once innocent and refined. Art is inexhaustible as God, the fountain of every creative force. Like religion, it is an endless solace, and can bring back the wandering mind to find its happiness in the home which it has adorned and consecrated. Many are now sighing because Americans are in great numbers straying away from their own land to find in remote countries something to satisfy a half-defined longing which does not meet its gratification at home. Homes, the best in the world, so far as concerns material comfort, are left, to run the risk, in extended voyages, of many aches and mishaps, to see the objects of a life long dream. An art-world in the West must be built up; and it can be built up, if an atmosphere is created, made up of the elements upon which art can live. Let drawing and instruction in the principles of taste—which enables the mind to discriminate between true and false beauty—be made a part of education. The undertaking is practicable, and, indeed, easy. The country has an amount of intelligence and activity not surpassed by that of any nation. From long-established habit, and the apotheosis which we have given to trade, quite as much energy as is needed is turned in that direction. The thought and practice of a nation will continue to run according to the bent of long-established habits and usages. The French, or Italians, build their houses in one way, and that in which their ancestors built; the Americans, Dutch, and English in another, and for long periods of time there will not be much change, unless a sudden shock or great movement gives an impulse to thought and feeling to set the current running in a new direction.

American painters, sculptors, and architects, perhaps lack more a knowledge of artistic processes than the faculty of composition or invention. Power of invention has been shown in artistic not less than in mechanical design, and for the future there is enough to encourage hope. But we have artists who have for a long time been in practice, who, while instructed in oil, have not shown much strength of original capacity. Indeed, the observation is constantly repeated, that there are very few of our sculptors in Italy who have much knowledge of drawing. The late Mr. Powers had little, and confessed it, and most of the others have been content to follow the same example. A thorough knowledge of drawing, as it is acquired under the professors of the academies, means first of all a thorough knowledge of the human figure; of its anatomy, and of all that relates to the combination of its forms in harmonious and just proportions.

But enough for to-day. The subject is a large one, and cannot be exhausted in many letters. We are encouraged to know that art is more and more a subject of preoccupation as the nation makes progress in refinement, and this agent, as much as any other, can promote that refinement.

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

The Utica *Herald* tells the following story of an old lady in Philadelphia, Jefferson County, who acquired the habit of using morphia: "After using it for relief from the pains of a tumor, no persuasion could induce her to give up the poison. Her family finally united in a deception, substituting carefully-prepared potato starch in morphia bottles. At first she thought the supposed drug an inferior article, but her physician, who was in the secret, assured her that it was all right, and she was satisfied. She continued to use the article for fifteen years, and to the day of her death, and could not do without it, never having learned the deception. At one time when she was ill the physician gave her Dover's powders, but she could not rest after taking them until she took her starch-morphia."

GROCERIES, &C.

JAS. CHALMERS & SONS'
TRANSPARENT
GELATINE

CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR PURITY AND STRENGTH FOR MAKING

JELLIES, SOUPS,
BLANC MANGE, GRAVIES.

ALSO FOR CLARIFYING AND CULINARY PURPOSES, &c.

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We have used the TRANSPARENT GELATINE manufactured by JAMES CHALMERS & SONS, and find it excellent in quality, and fully equal to any we have ever used, and, we think, especially adapted for family use.

DELMONICO'S.

I use JAMES CHALMERS & SONS' TRANSPARENT GELATINE, and find it of the very finest quality.

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

We have tried the GELATINE manufactured by JAMES CHALMERS & SONS, and find it equal to the best European and American articles. It is particularly desirable for family use.

J. B. PINARD.

Since the introduction of JAMES CHALMERS & SONS' TRANSPARENT GELATINE I have used no other.

JAMES CHALMERS was thirty years with J. & G. Cox, Edinburgh, Scotland.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.
PERPETUAL BAZAAR.

WORK IS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED on what will be the best and largest exhibition building in the world.

THIS STUPENDOUS EDIFICE is to be erected on the highest ground within the limits of New-York City, and in a situation so accessible that it will be the resort of the hundreds of thousands of strangers who continually throng the City.

THE INDUSTRIAL PALACE will be a bazaar for the display and sale of the manufactures and the works of art of the world. It will have every advantage that can arise from central location, ample size, substantial buildings, and permanent facilities for presenting to the notice of the public the merchandise which will be displayed in it.

THERE IS NOW NO DOUBT of the completion of this Palace of Industry by the time of the close of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Many of the rarest of the wares in that Exhibition will be transferred to this, with additions from their various manufacturers, and with arrangements for permanency.

THE MANUFACTURERS, inventors, and artists of the world are interested in the prosperous maintenance of this INDUSTRIAL PALACE, as it will afford them such opportunities as have never been afforded by any of the world's temporary exhibitions, however large, costly, elegant, or successful. For a reasonable sum every proprietor of every description of works of usefulness or of art will be able to secure the space needed for the display of his productions. As the building will occupy an area of over twenty-two acres, with a height of seven stories, the variety of wares on exhibition will be greater than ever gathered under one roof.

AS A MEANS OF INSTRUCTION and entertainment for the public, the Industrial Palace will be without equal on the face of the earth. Manufactures of every description, models of every pattern of ingenuity, painting and sculpture of every grade of beauty, will present such means of education as no schools or colleges could ever bring together.

THE PEOPLE HAVE AN INTEREST in this Educational Palace. Therefore, in the issue of the PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS, the plan has been arranged so as to allow everybody to participate in the work. The issue of bonds in the sums of $20 enables everybody to own at least a bond.

For a full description of these bonds and how to obtain them, apply by mail or in person at the
TEMPORARY OFFICE
of the
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 67 University place,
New-York.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to
BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital......$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up...... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, held at No. 67 University place on May 19, 1875, it was voted to adjourn to MONDAY, June 21, 1875. Each stockholder is requested to be present at the adjourned meeting, which takes place at No. 12 East 17th st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M. Then will be submitted to the stockholders, at such meeting, plans of the building and specifications as to the mode of construction, and the materials to be used; also, terms on which manufacturers and others may lease spaces.

By order of stockholders.
E. B. POND, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 47,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH AV., 53D AND 54TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William st. and Exchange place, New-York City.
L. T. GRIFFITHS,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of improved City property; no bonus charged; principals only. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 135.

FINANCIAL.

From Evening Mail.

$160,000

MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.—THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME, SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY HAVE MADE $1,000 AND OVER FROM ONLY $50. THEY PAID IN A SINGLE DAY OVER $40,000, FOR WHICH only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve bookkeepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotations and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall st. operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated, by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

INDIANA BONDS FOR SALE.

We will receive bids for the following securities:

$200,000 MARION COUNTY BONDS, June 1, 1875, ten years, seven per cent. (annual) interest, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Total County Debt, $800,000; Tax Duplicate, $100,000,000. Indianapolis is the County Seat. Bids received until the 26th inst.

$225,000 CITY OF LAFAYETTE WATER-WORKS BONDS, bearing eight per cent. (semi-annual) interest. June 1, 1875. Twenty years, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Bids received until 22d inst. No bid will be entertained except such as are above par in either case.

The bonds of the City of Lafayette will be delivered in installments on the 15th of June, July, August, September and October. JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Mondays of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.
FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3885	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELANO LAND COMPANY.—Sealed offers of sale of Delano Land Company bonds of the value of $50,000, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by the PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY Trustees, under the mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the proposals will be opened.
J. L. ERRINGER, President.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND common stock in this company are hereby notified that such of the shares as shall not have paid the assessment of $1 per share and cost, on or before May 31, will be sold as per advertisement in the *Daily Alta Californian.*
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HARTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—AN ELEgant suite of furnished rooms to rent, without meals, for the Summer, or arrangements can be made for the Winter, with private table; house and appointments first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST. With or without board; private table, if desired; rooms en suite or single, in adjoining house, No. 108, second-floor front rooms; also, third-floor back rooms; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON second floor, or smaller room on third floor, with private bath, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT to a gentleman without board, where a comfortable home with a private family can be found. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for season or year.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor, three rooms en suite, together or separately; also third floor, hall room; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, entire second floor to party of gentlemen wishing a good home. M. STUART, Harlem Post Office, New-York City.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE HANDSOME SUITE of apartments, and private table if preferred; also other desirable rooms. Summer prices and liberal arrangements to a permanent party.

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO SINGLE gentlemen or small family, pleasant and handsomely-furnished rooms at Summer prices; references required. At No. 15 East 46th st.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST. — 1ST OF JUNE desirable rooms, large and small; the entire house to let to parties without board.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT LARGE rooms to let with board; terms moderate; references; also table board.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nice rooms, with first-class board and attendance. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family,
At No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 55 WEST 22D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR; ALSO, two suites front, with baths; breakfast if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.
1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
D. S. HAMMOND.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE,
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. Open June 1. Plans and one of the proprietors at the Grand Union Hotel, 4th av., and 42d st., N. Y. Terms reduced for June. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired. A. SMITH, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTnam County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE ORANGE COUNTY—Opens June 1; fifty miles from New-York. For particulars, address DAVISON & CO., No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 17.

HILLSIDE HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests by the former proprietor of the Mount Prospect House; good stabling and billiard-room.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., 35 minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
For full list of places, prices and accommodations. See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
Late Barnum's Hippodrome.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE......Director
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 29, 1875,
At 8 o'clock.

The management take great pleasure in announcing that this Garden, which has been fitted up at an enormous expense, and which it is no exaggeration to state is the
GRANDEST CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,
will positively be thrown open to the public on
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29,
at 8 o'clock.
In arranging this lovely spot as a
SUMMER EVENING RESORT
for the inhabitants of the Metropolis, the management have carried out to the fullest extent every suggestion of their own taste, as well as that of the best floral and decorative artists in the country, and believe it will be unanimously conceded that they have produced a
SPECTACLE
surpassing in beauty and splendor any similar scene in either the Old or New World.
The Garden, which is at once
A VAST CONCERT HALL,
and a perfectly cool and delightful
OPEN-AIR GARDEN
is planted with an immense variety of flowers, shrubs, growing trees, and choice plants, and is adorned with beautiful statuary, rustic Summer-houses, rustic seats, superb fountains, and thousands of colored lights. At the 4th av. end of the garden has been constructed, at an immense expense,
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ARTIFICIAL ROCKERY AND CASCADE OF WATER
IN THE WORLD,
which, when illuminated at night, will be the most striking and picturesque scene ever presented to the view of an American audience.

THE MUSIC
will be furnished by an organization which may fairly lay claim to early recognition as
THE BEST BAND IN EXISTENCE.
It is certainly the largest, consisting, as it now does, of
ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS,
among whom will be found many of the most eminent artists and soloists in the musical profession, whose names will appear in due time—the hundred being selected, each for his especial part, with the view of producing
THE STANDARD MUSIC OF THE DAY
with a perfection never attained by any similar organization. For this department the services of
Mr. P. S. GILMORE,
the celebrated leader of Gilmore's military band, and the organizer of the wonderful Boston jubilee concerts, have been secured, and to it his sole attention will be devoted.

THE INAUGURAL PROGRAMME WILL BE ANNOUNCED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES, NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times and in all respects as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The Restaurant will be supplied by, and will be under the charge of, Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.

Admission......50 cents.
Private Boxes......$1 extra.

Box-office at the Madison avenue entrance will be opened for the sale of tickets and boxes on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The grand entrances to the Garden are on Madison avenue and Fourth avenue.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
MR. P. S. GILMORE......Director
Sale of box tickets for the opening performances
Commences this WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock
at the box office at the Madison avenue entrance.

This beautiful garden will positively be thrown open to the public
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.
Doors open at 7:30.
Concert by
GILMORE'S BAND
OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
The inaugural programme will be as follows:

1. Dedicatory—National air, "The Star-spangled Banner."
2. Overture, "Oberon"......Weber
3. Concert Waltz—the Cornet......Lanner
4. Grand selection, gems of operas......Meyerbeer
(Introducing solos by Arbuckle, Kegel, and Letsch.)
5. Overture, "Tannhauser"......Wagner
6. Solo for cornet, "The Carnival"......Paganini
Introducing the most difficult variations (new) ever written on this favorite theme for the cornet.
Performed by Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
7. Concert waltz, "Wiener Wald."......Strauss
8. Grand fantasie, "Il Profeta."......Meyerbeer
9. Pot pourri, "La Fille de Madame Angot."......Lecoq
10. Song, "Ye Merry Birds."......Gumbert
11. March......Gilmore

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times and in all respects as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The Restaurant will be supplied by and will be under the charge of Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.

Admission......50 cents
Private boxes......$1 extra

The grand entrances to the Garden are on Madison av. and 4th av.

L. F. HARRISON'S LAST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock,
with the following brilliant programme:
Miss Hoffman, soprano, by permission of Max Maretzek.
Mrs. A. J. Goodrich, soprano.
Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto.
Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron, pianist.
Mr. Russell S. Glover, tenor.
Mr. Howard Paul, tenor.
Mr. Thomas Bartleman, basso.
Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, violinist.
Mr. Fred. Bergner, violoncellist,
and quartet of violoncellos.
Mr. B. C. Bent, cornet soloist.
Mr. A. H. Pease, pianist.
Mr. W. F. Mills, pianist.
Mr. Anthony Reiff, pianist and conductor.
Signor G. Operti, pianist and conductor.
Dr. William Berge, organist.
Mr. Edward Glover, the composer and conductor, and
Mr. Max Maretzek, musical director.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; for sale at the ticket office, music stores, and Academy of Music from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. on Wednesday.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT AND RECITATIONS.
PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH,
33d st., between 8th and 9th avs.
TO-MORROW EVENING, May 27,
By Prof. J. H. MURRAY, assisted by the Choir.
Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Violinist; Miss A. WATSON, Pianist; Miss K. STARK and E. O. JEPSON, Soloists, and others.
Admission only 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.—WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1875, at 8 o'clock, TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—Last of the series. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, kindly assisted by JOSEPH H. GUILD, Organist; Miss M. E. HALL, Soprano; Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Contralto; Mr. JOHN J. D. TRENOR, Tenor; Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Basso. Admission, 50 cents; tickets at the music stores and at the door.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW MORE boarders at the Glen Farm House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot, one hour by rail from Jersey City. The house contains all modern improvements, excellent beds, handsomely-furnished rooms; extraordinarily healthy; romantic; shade, boating, bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those engaging for the 1st of June. Address J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for select parties at a private residence; large airy rooms, wide piazzas, extensive grounds, splendid shade, no musquitoes, no chills and fever; one hour from New-York to Coscob, all trains stop; ten minutes from depot; carriages in waiting at all trains; references required. Parties can be seen to-day, at parlor No. 45 Grand Union Hotel, from 1 to 6 P. M., or address Holly Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning large country-house, fifteen miles from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views and drives, &c.; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally need only apply.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN THE beautiful village of Metuchen, N. J., one hour from City, on Pennsylvania Railroad; elegant house and grounds; large, pleasant, airy rooms; croquet grounds and billiard-table; terms moderate. Address C. J., Post Office Box No. 127.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE MILES FROM Washingtonville Station; large shaded yard; extensive piazza, healty location, airy rooms, good table; terms, $8 per week. Address Box No. 123 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 134 6th av., near 10th st., or Box 453 Orange Post Office, N. J.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address ORLO BURT.

HOTELS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.
BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.
SOPHIA SCHUMANN,
Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MORRIS AND RIGNOLD.
JARRETT & PALMER......Lessees and Managers
SPECIAL NOTE.—The curtain will rise at 7:45 o'clock, precisely.
TWO REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
the distinguished American actress, and
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
the eminent English player,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
of this week, appearing, each in a piece of great attractiveness, Miss MORRIS for the FIRST TIMES before a Metropolitan audience in the title character of
JANE SHORE,
Nicholas Rowe's famed tragic play of five acts, supported by the entire great company of Booth's Theatre.
MR. RIGNOLD,
in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of two acts,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
giving his very popular, dashing impersonation of the character of
WILLIAM.

*** To facilitate the sale of RESERVED PLACES the Box Office will be open CONTINUOUSLY every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MONTAGUE
MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1.

*** Mr. MONTAGUE makes public and grateful acknowledgment of the generous action of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, of the Union Square Theatre, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and of Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER in giving cheerful and courteous indorsement to the kind volunteering by their several artists who are to appear in his benefit performance. To all participants he offers his best thanks.

THE BILL.

FIRST—One act of THE SHAUGHRAUN, with its great original cast, including
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
the brilliant dramatic author and distinguished actor, who leaves Philadelphia for the kindly purpose of aiding on this special occasion, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. LEONARD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON, Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. Also Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mme. PONISI, Miss BAKER, &c.

SECOND—For the first time in America, Clement Scott's capital one act drama, TEARS, IDLE TEARS, in which Mr. Montague appeared beyond 200 times in England. The cast is to include Mrs. BOUSBY, (who kindly left Baltimore for the especial purpose of aiding on this occasion,) Miss MARY WELLS, Miss BARTLETT, Mr. JOHN CARROLL, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND, and Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.

THIRD—"CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"—Mrs. BOUSBY.

FOURTH—LONDON ASSURANCE, (1st, 2d, and 3d acts,) in which Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. MONTAGUE, &c., appear.

THE SALE OF SEATS IS NOW PROGRESSING.

*** Box office open every day continuously form 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. In consideration of the extraordinary nature of the attractions the following
PRICES
will prevail:
Orchestra floor and balcony......$2 00
Other reserved places...... 1 50
General admission...... 1 00

LYCEUM THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
To-night and To-morrow night last performances of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with its entirely new scenery, splendid mise-en-scene, and original perfect cast, including
Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original creation, Giroflé-Girofla.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, complimentary benefit to
Mr. FRITZ HIRSCHY, (box book-keeper.)
La Fille de Mme. Angot, 2d Act. Barbe Bleue, 3d Act. and first performance in America of an entirely new opera bouffe by Offenbach, entitled
BAGATELLE.
SATURDAY—Last French Opera Bouffe Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.
NEXT WEEK—FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
(In consequence of departure for England Saturday, June 5.)
Farewell engagement in America of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her
RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY, May 31, CHILPERIC.
TUESDAY, June 1, MME. L'ARCHIDUC.
WEDNESDAY, June 2, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THURSDAY, June 3, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE
and her last adpearance in America.
POPULAR PRICES—$1 50, $1, 75c. and 50c.
Sale of seats commences to-morrow morning.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *&* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, for cash, DURING THIS MONTH,** *or part cash, and* **balance** *in* **small monthly payments. The same to let.**

WATERS' New Scale Pianos *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful,** *pure and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition. The Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. Agents Wanted.**

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GOOD CABINET ORGAN WANTED FOR a small church in the country. Give maker's name, with full description, names of stops, and lowest cash price. Address L. W. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL
OF
STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Will be celebrated by a Reunion of its former Teachers and Students, June 17, 1875. All who were connected with the school under the principalship of R. E. RICE, from 1850 to '64; of W. C. WILLCOX, from '64 to '72, or of WILLCOX & FLINT, from '72 to this date, are cordially invited to be present. A circular with full details will be mailed to all who send their present address to W. C. WILLCOX, Stamford, Conn.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG CHURCHWOMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher or governess for next September; references given. Address Box No. 559 Stamford, Conn.

GOVERNESS.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED as governess to young children. Address Miss B., Box No. 243 Orange, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales-room No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Cotton, Woolens, Laces, Collars, and a large lot of other merchandise, too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited.
WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

THE FIRM OF PIERIS & LACHENMEYER is dissolved. Mr. PIERIS is authorized to settle the firm debts. GEORGE PIERIS,
FREDERICH LACHENMEYER.

BOARD WANTED.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO rooms, in a private family or small boarding-house, for a small family; Orange Mountain-side preferred. Address K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.
TO-NIGHT, 100TH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BIG BONANZA.
HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!
19TH BONANZA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.
*** BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Centennial floral decorations elegantly executed by J. M. Hodgson, of 5th av. and 45th st., will BE RENEWED DURING THE WHOLE WEEK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SPECIAL.
TO-DAY, AT 1:30,
MATINEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. H. GILBERT.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
who has generously volunteered in
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD
who has kindly consented to appear, by the courtesy of Messrs Jarrett & Palmer, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT will appear in
THE LADY OF LYONS.
The marvelous petite artiste, FAY TEMPLETON, by permission of the Manager of the Grand Opera-House, and BIJOU HERON will appear in the Balcony Scene from
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mrs. G. H. LEWIS and all the favorites in the scene from
WOMAN OF THE DAY.

PRICES.
Reserved Seats......$1 50
Admission...... 1 00

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Wednesday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
Lord Lytton's celebrated play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Thursday and Saturday Evenings,
Boucicault's fine comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.
Friday Evening,
Holcroft's great comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.
Thus winding up one of
THE MOST BRILLIANT SEASONS ON RECORD.

The casts of these popular plays will combine the talents of Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. E. Plympton, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. C. E. Edwin, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mme. Ponisi, and Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

THE SUMMER SEASON
at this Theatre will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
by the production for the first time of a new and original Local Sensational Play of powerful interest, entitled
THE DONOVANS,
in which the celebrated Specialty Artists,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
will appear in characters written expressly for them.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8: over at 11.
157TH TO 164TH TIME
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the
LAST PERFORMANCES,
as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 29, at 1:30. Twenty-fifth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured in advance for any of the remaining performances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY, May 29,
The original and only
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
Organized Feb. 23, 1857, at Mechanics' Hall,
No. 472 Broadway, New-York.
The BRYANT BROTHERS { Jerry Bryant, Dan. Bryant, Neil Bryant, } Proprietors.
This monster Minstrel Band of the World, is under the management of the sole surviving brother,
NEIL BRYANT,
and includes the following well known artists:

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. DAVE REED.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	DELEHANTY and HENGLER,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. E. M. HALL,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	WALTERS and MORTON,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	BILLY BARRY,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Master MARTIN.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	The talented actor and composer, W. H. BROCKWAY.

And Mr. NEIL BRYANT, who on this occasion will positively appear after an absence from the stage for many years.

REMEMBER, SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Popular prices. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Old times.
Seats secured at Union Place Hotel; on and after Wednesday, at the box-office of the Academy.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
GRAND SUCCESS OF
LINA WASSMANN
and GRAY'S GERMAN OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
LA BELLE GALATEA AND LA MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE......Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
The theatre to which our best citizens bring their
WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Donald McKay and his band of Warm Spring Indians, Harry Brown, Charles Young, the Wrays, Billy and Maggie. WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND and MAD AS A MARCH HARE.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic English version of Lecocq's brilliant opera bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
By a phenomenal cast of artists of extraordinary professional efficiency, with all the dash and mirth of the French, tempered with native wit and refinement. Frequent and
EMPHATIC APPLAUSE
denotes the greatest success of the season. Delicate painted scenery, by Mr. Matt. Morgan. A complete orchestra and powerful chorus. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Popular prices.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING.
Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF the HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN will take place on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at The Home, Staten Island. Brighton boat leaves at 10:30 o'clock.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half real value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.—A meeting of the association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., for the transaction of general business, particularly having reference to our visit to Boston on the 16th June; reports of committees will be received, and details of the excursion arranged. The Paymaster will be ready to deliver the tickets for the trip to the members at this meeting. The Commandant would respectfully ask for full attendance.

The Board of Management will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

On Thursday evening, June 10, all members who are uniformed, and those who may not at that date have obtained uniforms, but intend to do so, and join the proposed visit to Boston, will assemble at the STATE ARSENAL, corner 35th st. and 7th av., at 8 o'clock, for instruction and practice in marching drill.

Commandants of companies will be required to report at this drill meeting the number they expect to parade.

All members of the association who desire to go, but who are not uniformed, are requested to be present and take their tickets, which will entitle them to all the benefits of the trip.—By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, MADISON AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1875.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, to consider and act upon a further report of the Executive Committee on the subject of the reconstruction of the Club-house.

By order of the Executive Committee.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

PURCHASE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BY THE BONDHOLDERS RECOMMENDED—A COMMITTEE PROPOSED TO ASSUME THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ROAD.

The committee appointed by the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to form a plan for the future action of the bondholders have made a report, which was made public yesterday. They report that they have given careful consideration to the matter, and rehearse the appoinment of a Receiver and the order of the court, which maintains the former system of selling the company's bonds and the conversion of bonds into land. Under this decree the road is to be sold, and the committee recommends a purchase by the bondholders. It is proposed that Johnston Livingston, New-York City; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; George Stark, Boston, Mass.; William Thaw, Pittsburg; J. N. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, and John M. Denison, Baltimore, shall constitute a committee to attend the sale of the railroad and other property of the company, with a view to purchase the same, and take title therefor, for the benefit of all the parties assenting to and complying with the conditions of the plan, and, assuming the management of the road, to attend to all financial matters necessary to the execution of the plan, and to place the railroad and property again under the control of a Board of Managers, to be hereafter elected. The committee are to be empowered to employ counsel. The present stockholders are to surrender their certificates, and the stock of the company is to be fixed as in the act of incorporation and divided into preferred and common. Preferred stock is to be created to the amount of $51,000,000, the dividends on which (not exceeding eight per cent.) shall be paid before any dividends shall be paid on the common stock. It is to be convertible at par value into any lands of the company east of the Missouri River.

First mortgage bonds to the amount of not more than $25,000 per mile are to be issued on the usual terms, payable in forty years, and the interest and sinking fund may be made payable in gold. These bonds are to be secured in the event of any and every default.

THE CENTRAL PARK MUSEUM.

SEMI-ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE TRUSTEES—THE PROPOSAL TO BUY PROF. HALL'S PALÆONTOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Trustees of the Museum in Central Park gave their semi-annual reception yesterday, but as the day was altogether against an attendance there were few persons present, and scarcely any ladies. With finer weather these conditions would probably have been reversed. A reception at the museum means admission by ticket instead of in the ordinary unrestricted way, a promenade through the building, an inspection of the collections there, and some music. Prof. Beckmore, Secretary of the Institution, attended to several of the visitors, and Mr. Robert L. Stewart, of the Board of Trustees, was among those present. The purpose of these gatherings twice yearly is to direct attention to the additions to the collections of the museum; but that of yesterday had in view the further purpose of interesting persons of means in the Palæontological collection of Prof. James Hall, of Albany, which it is proposed, if possible, to purchase for the new building in Manhattan square. Prof. Hall has been for a number of years connected with the United States Survey, and has got together a collection which is said to be the greatest in the world, and which he has offered to the museum for the minimum sum of $65,000, $32,000 of which has been already subscribed, and it is hoped that the remainder may be forthcoming in good time. Of the additions to the museum since the last reception, the most notable is a series of eight mounted specimens of the Moas, or gigantic fossil birds of New-Zealand. One of these is ten feet in height, but even this great size is less by four feet than that of a specimen in the Canterbury Museum, New-Zealand, from which they have been brought. Some of the others, which are rather remarkable for stoutness than altitude, have limbs longer than any, except the very largest quadrupeds. A cast taken from the egg of one of these birds is fourteen inches long by ten inches wide. The Hays collection of mounted heads of moose, buffalo, and cariboo, and skulls and antlers of many species of deer, and a large picture of a herd of buffaloes, presented by friends of the late artist, are now on exhibition. So, also, are mummies from Columbia River, presented by Dr. J. Simms, and from Alaska, by the Alaska Commercial Company, and eight original plates of Audubon's *Birds of America*, presented by Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr.; Mr. D. G. Elliott's gift of over 1,100 fine skins of birds of North America, and several mounted mammals, and ten boxes of copper ores, and three boxes of iron ores from Lake Superior, presented by Mr. Samuel Sloan, and a collection of minerals from Prof. A. E. Foote, have been added to the museum, but are not yet on exhibition.

The Trustees will give a second reception next Monday, from 2 to 5 P. M., as many persons were detained by the rain from attending the one yesterday.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

The determination of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies not to advance the $500,000 required by the Erie Railway Company to pay the June interest was made known yesterday. It was at one time considered almost certain that the loan would be effected, but doubts arose as to the legal power of the company to give the necessary security, and the negotiations fell through. This adds to the embarrassments of Erie, and it is not known what course will now be taken by that company to secure relief. Considering the gravity of these embarrassments, and the pressing nature of other claims, it will be understood that it is not likely that anything will be done until after a full discussion of the condition of affairs by the Board of Directors. The regular meeting of the board takes place on the second Thursday of each month, but, in view of the existing circumstances, an earlier meeting may be called. The general impression seems to be that the business of the road will have to be placed in the hands of a Receiver, which, it is thought, will be the best thing that can be done for the interests of the stockholders.

PROVIDING FOR THE HOMELESS.

"Company day," which is every alternate Tuesday, is always an occasion of bustle and interest at the office of the Children's Aid Society. On these days the society's agents leave with their parties of homeless boys and girls, and destitute families with young children, for the purpose of placing them in permanent homes in the far West. Yesterday's company was one of unusual interest on account of the large number of very young children it contained. Between twenty and thirty were between three and five years of age. Some were "nobody's" children—little waifs, picked up by merciful hands on the surging tide of city life, and brought to the society in the confidence that they would be kindly cared for; others were orphans, whose parents had recently died and left them friendless and unprovided for. The poor little creatures gamboled about apparently quite content with their lot. Most of them had a little money, a few pennies that they had received from visitors during the day. A visitor asked a number of them what they intended to do with the pennies; with one exception they all wanted candy. The exception was a little girl, less than three years old, who said her name was "Miss Carrie Heintz," and she wanted to buy a "tow," so that she could have plenty of milk. Another little thing, with lovely blue eyes, when asked where she was going said, "I's doin' to de tuntry to det a mamma." One little boy—a mulatto—created a great deal of fun for old and young. He was the Humpty Dumpty of the party, and although not more than four years old, gave a remarkable exhibition of ready wit. He was sitting astride a large tea-kettle, on the top of a huge pile of baggage, with a piece of string tied to the spout of the kettle for a bridle. In his hand was a whip which he had made by tying a cord to the end of a tin whistle. For some time he whipped up his "horse," but, getting tired of that, he wanted to make believe that he was riding an engine, sounding his whistle every few seconds. Pretty soon, however, the agitation became too much for the baggage pile, and the toppling structure fell to the floor, burying the boy and engine in the ruins. As soon as the little fellow managed to crawl out, he straightened himself before the company, with the air of a man who had survived a terrible catastrophe, and exclaimed, "That was the 'splosion." That boy looked as if he might be the father of a smart man. The company, numbering altogether about seventy persons, left the city at 5 o'clock, bound for Iowa.

HOUSES ROBBED.

On Friday morning last burglars gained access to the residence of George W. Miller, No. 39 Fifth avenue, and carried off silver-ware valued at $500. No trace of the thieves or property has been obtained by the Police.

The residence of Edward B. Jones, No. 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, on Sunday evening was robbed of property valued at $173, with which the thieves escaped. On the same evening the dwelling of Mr. Theodore M. Russell, No. 244 Fifth street, was visited by sneak thieves, who carried off a gold watch and chain valued at $300, and $300 in national bank currency.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will meet to-day for the purpose of considering the best measures to be adopted on the expiration of the contract with the Panama Railroad Company on July 6, the latter company having declined to enter into any negotiations with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company toward renewing the contract. The Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company stated that since the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had been notified that after the present contract ceased the company would not resume business relations with them, no negotiations whatever had been opened between the companies. The Panama Railroad Company propose running their own line of steamers from New-York to the Isthmus. The annual election of officers for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will also take place to-day.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PROF. ADLER'S ADDRESS—THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE ON HEBREW THOUGHT.

Last evening Prof. Felix Adler, of Cornell University, addressed the American Geographical Society at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on "The Influence of the Physical Geography of Palestine on Hebrew Thought." The opening of this address was devoted to the statement and citation of the effects of climate on the character and thoughts of people born in it. The speaker then examined some of the leading peculiarities of Palestine's geography, such as the relative distribution of mountain and valley, its geological formation, the climatic conditions to which it is subject, with a view to determining the influence they exerted on Hebrew thought. He said that in dealing with the influence of material conditions on the development of thought, we do not for a moment entertain the preposterous idea of derogating from the integrity and dignity of mind. Physical conditions are the occasion, by no means the cause, of intellectual action. The mind is a self-acting agent, obeying, so far as we can tell, laws peculiar to itself; yet the mind is many-sided and depends largely on external forces for the direction in which its powers shall be developed—whether, for instance, the imagination is to predominate, as under Southern skies, or the purely reasoning faculties, as in the temperate regions of the North. He continued by saying that if his main assumption were correct, the country of the Hebrews must be a peculiar land, even as Israel was a peculiar people. Palestine was a land set apart by itself, condemned to solitude by barriers which nature had herself set up, and which proved insurmountable to an ancient people. Describing its geographical position, he said:

"On its northern frontier it is approached by the great mountain-chains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, between which the narrow valley of Coele-Syria opens a highway of communication with the banks of the Euphrates for the caravan or the conqueror. Branching off from the roots of Anti-Lebanon two great ranges extend, in parallel lines, through the whole length of the sacred land, and are continued far into the ocean of sand that bounds its southern border. It is the western range that once embraced the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and with which alone, therefore, we are concerned here. This range is shut in on the north by the higher mountains of Aram, on the south by the waste land of Idumea and the desert; on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east, by the deep gorge of the Jordan Valley. It is thus hemmed in on every side, and free intercourse with the surrounding countries is rendered forever impossible. Its inhabitants, isolated from their fellow-men, are thrown entirely upon their own resources, and thus acquire a certain hardness of character, an aristocratic pride of race, a strong sense of superiority which continually challenges the hatred of mankind, and at the same time lends them such coherency that all the world's hate is powerless to crush them. It is certainly a remarkable fact that even those physical features which we are accustomed to regard as the natural highways of human intercourse have, in the case of this wonderful land, tended rather to retard than to foster the spirit of enterprise and the desire for communication. The sea has elsewhere proved the great carrier of the commerce of nations, and thus, bringing them nearer together, has often washed out their mutual aversions and animosities. But the waters of the Mediterranean are only an additional bulwark to the solitude of Palestine. Along that whole coast, from Gaza to the "Ladder of the Tyrians," there is barely a single sheltered harbor which could serve as a safe anchorage for shipping. And thus the genius of the Hebrew people needed solitude, for their mission was to break loose from the traditions of the world, and to produce a system of religious thought at variance with all the collected wisdom and cherished belief of antiquity. Indeed, within the borders of Palestine itself, a distinction was to be made between the different districts of the country, in proportion as their position was more or less isolated, a distinction with which the unequal distribution of monotheism over different portions of the Holy Land will be found exactly to accord. In the south, the kingdom of Juda, this feature was most prominent, in the middle region of Samaria, (the Kingdom of Israel,) it was considerably less so, while in the extreme north it was almost entirely wanting. Correspondingly, the stronghold of monotheism was among the hills of Judea; its authority greatly limited, if it was ever to any considerable degree recognized, which may be doubted, in Samaria; while it was utterly weak and uncertain in Galilee.

The speaker then at length reviewed the character of domestic life among the Hebrews before they settled in Palestine, and the nature of the unedifying influences to which they became subject after settlement. The influence of the improved domestic life of the Hebrews on their religion was great because the family, as a moral institution, was the creation of the Hebrew people.

The following new Fellows have been elected: Robert Hoe, Jr., Charles G. Barrett, Samuel B. H. Vance, Henry H. Van Dyck, H. Maunsell Schieffelin, J. Meredith Read, Charles Fanning, Titus B. Eldridge, Richard Esterbrook, Jr., Charles C. Dodge, William Barnes, A. H. Barney, Frederic J. de Peyster, John W. Ellis, Lewis L. Delafield, George H. Bissell, John D. Van Buren; John D. Champlin, Jr., George Bliss, John Elliott, Lawson Valentine, Charles Eimer, William Toel, Abraham Disbecker, Adolph Engler, G. L. Hoppenstedt, Herman Uhl, Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., Charles Wehle, F. Windmüller, Richard Ranft, Frederick Schack, Henry Beste, William F. Heins, William Pohlman, Louis Windmüller, Charles A. Herpich, Charles Luling, Edmund Bohn, A. Weismann, Anton Pfund, Adolph Poppenhusen, Carl Magnus, Hugo Peipers, L. F. Dommerick, H. C. Von Post, H. E. Moring.

A NEW LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

In response to a request signed by many of the business men of this City, Capt. J. B. Stoner, the inventor of the india-rubber life-saving suit, made a practical exhibition of his apparatus in New-York Bay yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock Capt. Stoner, with a large number of invited guests, on board the steamer Pleasant Valley, went down to the Lower Bay. Capt. Stoner, Mr. George L. Stranahan, and three young ladies—Mrs. Susan Moore, Miss Gahnor, and Miss Katie Whitney, the latter a little girl of eleven years old—each put on a suit, and jumped overboard into the water, where they remained about one hour and a half. The apparatus consists of an india-rubber suit, entire, from the feet to the head, with only one opening, which is at the breast. The feet and arms are also inclosed, and the opening at the breast is so fastened as to be perfectly water-tight. Only the hat and shoes have to be removed before putting on this suit. Outside of this, a rubber jacket, with twelve air tubes, is put around the waist of the person, and fastened to the body with strong cords or tape. These twelve tubes are more than are required, half that number being sufficient to keep a person afloat, but provision is thus made for possible injury to any of the tubes, each one being distinct from the others. Around the ankles are placed iron weights, ring like, but very loose and fastened to the suit, thereby bringing the weight equally upon the whole body, instead of the feet alone, and preventing their being uncomfortable. They are to keep the feet down, and the body floats upright in the water. A rubber pontoon bag, for food and other necessary articles, is provided, water-tight, and will contain food and water sufficient for a long time. A tin flag-staff, in sections of one foot each, the whole five feet in height, with a red signal flag, is also provided. This rests on a rubber pontoon or buoy, filled with air. Both this and the food-bag have their own separate support in the water, and are no burden to the person. They are fastened to him by a string, and may float several feet away. An air pillow, which can be inflated in the water, is also provided back of the head, upon which the swimmer can sleep comfortably. The clothing underneath being dry, no discomfort is caused by the temperature of the water. When Capt. Stoner and his companions were taken from the water their clothes were found to be perfectly dry.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS REPORT.

The Superintendent of Buildings reports that during the week past there have been submitted plans for the erection of 31 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $934,250. Of the whole number, 5 are first-class dwellings, 10 French flats, 9 tenements, 1 brewery, 1 theatre, and 2 banking houses. The number of plans submitted for the alteration of buildings aggregates 37, and the cost of such alterations, $111,450. The Bureau of Violations and Applications reports 15 violations of the law, 43 buildings reported unsafe, 57 made safe, and 5 taken down. The Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron-work reports inspections and re-examination of 765 buildings, of which number 478 were reported to be in good condition. Among the other inspections reported are 24 of churches and 14 of theatres.

THE DECORATION DAY PROGRAMME.

The preparations for Decoration Day, which falls this year on next Sunday, and consequently will be celebrated on the Monday following, are about completed. The programme will include the usual procession down Broadway to Green-Wood Cemetery, in which portions of the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and a detachment of the Hawkins Fire Zouaves, will take part; the decoration of the soldiers' graves in Green-Wood, of Farragut's grave in Woodlawn, and of the resting places of other prominent soldiers and sailors in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. In the evening there will be a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music, at which Wendell Phillips, Rev. Drs. Tyng and Osgood, Senator Conkling, and J. H. Choate will deliver addresses. In Brooklyn the statue of Lincoln, in Prospect Park, will be decorated at 4:30 P. M., on Sunday. The religious exercises will be conducted by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, and the oration will be by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. At the Naval Hospital and the Cemetery of the Holy Cross appropriate ceremonies will take place.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES—ABOLITION OF THE LABOR BUREAU AT CASTLE GARDEN—EMPLOYES TO BE DISCHARGED.

The Board of Emigration Commissioners held a private session yesterday to consider the best means of reducing the expense of the departments at Castle Garden and Ward's Island. This action was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Legislature to pass the bill authorizing the Commissioners to mortgage the property on Ward's Island to the extent of $300,000 for the purpose of maintaining the institutions. Messrs. Forrest, Lynch, Schack, Wickham, Staar, and Quintard were present, and remained in session from 1 until 3 P. M., when it was announced that they had unanimously agreed to reduce the expenses by discharging sixteen of the employes at Ward's Island, and twenty-four at Castle Garden. This arrangement goes into effect June 1, but the Commissioners did not give the names of the officers who are to be discharged. As soon as the action of the board became known among the employes, much anxious speculation was manifested.

The saving hoped to be thus effected annually will be $17,907 at Ward's Island, and $13,890 at Castle Garden. The salary of the counsel of the board is also to be discontinued, the Labor and Information Bureaus are to be closed July 1, and the salaries of the officers retained in the employment of the Commissioners will be reduced about fifty per cent.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the board to Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell for his advocacy of the interests of the commission and the protection of the emigrants, in connection with the bill recently presented in the Legislature on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Labor Bureau, which is to be abolished, was established in 1850 for the purpose of affording facilities to emigrants to obtain employment. It was organized in a large building in Canal street, but subsequently, in 1867, the present Labor Exchange was constructed at Castle Garden. It is a one-story frame building, 80 by 52 feet, with a large ventilator in the roof. In 1868 employment was procured for 31,143 emigrants, in 1869 for 34,955. Last year the bureau furnished employment to 16,910 persons. Through the agency of the Information Bureau thirteen per cent. of all the passengers landed at Castle Garden found their friends. The abolition of these bureaus, it is thought, will be seriously felt by emigrants landing at Castle Garden. The Commissioners, however, say that they are compelled to adopt these measures of retrenchment for want of the necessary funds. They believe the efficient working of the commission will be seriously impaired by this action, and say that no other alternative was left them.

ICE AT CHEAP PRICES.

Owing to the extremity to which competition in the ice market is being carried this season, consumers may congratulate themselves on their ability to obtain a bountiful supply of that invaluable article at prices within reach of the poorer classes who inhabit close rooms in the large tenement-houses, and to whom, in ordinary seasons, ice is a luxury too expensive to contemplate. There are only six companies in the City who harvest ice, and these supply all of the smaller dealers who peddle it throughout the City. These companies are the Knickerbocker, Washington, Mutual Benefit, National, New-York City, and Consumers'. During the past two seasons the energies of the four first-named have apparently been directed toward the extermination of the Consumers' Ice Company. The latter was organized by a society comprising the proprietors of several large hotels, with the object of preventing the extortion formerly practiced by ice dealers, and culminating in the fancy price of $20 per ton two years ago. The Trustees are Alfred B. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; William P. Earle, of Earle's Hotel; Samuel Hawk, of the St. Nicholas and Windsor Hotels; Cassius Read, of the Hoffman House; William G. Schenck, of the Merchants' Hotel; Philip Ottman, of Fulton Market, and George E. Weeks, of Augusta, Me. Their price for ice, by the ton, is $4, and to small consumers from thirty to sixty cents per week, according to the quantity used. The officers claim that this is as low as ice can be afforded, and leave a margin to cover expenses. Other companies are selling as low as $1 50 per ton to purchasers of large quantities, and from twenty to fifty cents per week to families and offices. There is no co-operation among the dealers this season, owing to the failure of the Consumers' Ice Company to combine with other companies in establishing a higher and fixed rate. All of the companies have large quantities of ice on hand, and there is no danger of a scarcity of the supply during the Summer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Adjt. Robert H. Hall, of West Point, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Lewis W. Ross, of Illinois, is at the Everett House.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New-York Bank Department, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senators Algernon S. Paddock and Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator William Wallace, of Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, and ex-Gov. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Marvin, of Saratoga; Dr. A. M. Ross, F. R. S., of Toronto; William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Police request the Board of Health to take immediate steps to properly disinfect the ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings received at the dumping-grounds of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

Resolved, That the President of the board and the Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee be requested to attend the meeting of the Board of Health, and urge the necessity for prompt action in the matter.

The amendments to the rules in relation to the care of the shields and manuals in the possession of the members, proposed by Commissioner Smith on Saturday, were favorably reported by the Committee on Rules and Discipline, and were adopted by the board.

Patrolmen Horatio G. Conklin and George B. Conklin, of the Thirty-second Precinct, were dismissed the department for improper conduct.

YOUNG GIRLS BEFRIENDED.

The Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls had arranged to hold a festival at the House of the Holy Family, yesterday, but on account of the severe rain the attendance was small. It was therefore determined to continue the festival to-day. The house will be open from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., and there will be music from 3 to 6 P. M. A visit to this pleasant home for the friendless young girls will amply repay all who are interested in the efforts made for the welfare of a class especially exposed to temptation and danger. The Home is in the old Stuyvesant mansion, at No. 136 Second avenue, which has been enlarged and altered to meet the needs of the 100 young women from twelve to twenty-five years old who here find shelter from street life, and instruction in self-support. The establishment is under the spiritual direction of Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston. On its Advisory Committee are Charles O'Conor, L. L. Coudert, James Lynch, Eugene Kelly, and several other well-known citizens.

THE HICKSITE BRANCH OF FRIENDS.

Yesterday was the second day of this year's meeting of the Hicksite branch of Friends, at the meeting-house in Rutherford place. The morning exercises were almost entirely devotional. At 4 o'clock the business of the year was considered, and consisted almost exclusively of the hearing of reports from all the subordinate meetings within the jurisdiction of the yearly meeting. The queries propounded were, with one or two exceptions, answered affirmatively. A few violations of discipline were noted.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

A complaint was made by the Tow-boat Union to the Pilot Commissioners yesterday that all the shad-poles were not removed, and were causing great damage and inconvenience. A resolution was adopted directing that parties making encroachments on Staten Island and that neighborhood should be fined $25 a day if they did not remove them.

A complaint was made against Morris & Cumming for dumping 1,000 cubic yards of stuff in the Narrows, and instructions were given to prosecute the firm.

AN EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The two hundred and forty-second anniversary of the school of the Collegiate Dutch Church was celebrated last evening at No. 160 West Twenty-ninth street, H. W. Bookstaver presiding. Among those present were Rev. J. W. Chambers, Rev. William Ormiston, Rev. Mr. Merritt, Dr. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. Carroll, Mr. H. W. Bookstaver, Mr. C. E. Knox, Mr. Julian, Mr. P. A. H. Jackson, H. E. Vanvechten, Mr. Richard Schell, Mr. Brouwer, Mr. H. W. Dunshee, Principal of the school, and the ladies in charge of the female department. There was a large attendance of the pupils. The programme consisted of readings, addresses, and musical performances. Among those who took part were Miss Josephine L. Watson, who read a piece on "Woman's Work;" Mr. Walter B. Styles, Miss Matilda C. De La Croix, and Miss Lessie K. Carman. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. George H. Bell; Rev. William Ormiston presented the prizes, and Mr. Abraham Bogardus distributed the premiums.

SALE OF OLD BOOKS.

CONTINUATION OF THE AUCTION SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS W. FIELD.

The auction sale of the library of Mr. Thomas W. Field, at the book sales rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway, was continued yesterday. Some of the more important sales were as follows: "The Natural History of North Carolina," by John Bricknell, M. D., published in Dublin in 1737, $6 50; "The Myths of the New World," by Daniel G. Brinton, $3; "The History of Illinois, from its First Discovery and Settlement to the Present Time," (1844,) by H. Brown, $2 75 G. Cartwright's "Journal of Transactions and Events During a Residence of Sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador," three volumes, $5 per volume; "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America," 1766-7-8, by J. Carver, $5 50; Chalmer's "Poetical Annals of the United States from their Settlement to the Peace of 1763," published in 1780, $6; "Voyages Made in New-France, Called Canada, from 1603 to 1629," by Sileur Champlain, $31; by the same, to the West Indies and Mexico, 1599 to 1602, $5 25; "Travels of Leone De Cieza through Peru, Cartagena, and South America," in 1709, $5 75; "Observations of the Late and Present Conduct of the French, with Regard to their Encroachment upon the British Colonies of North America," 1755, $6 50; "Conduct of the Paxton Men," &c., 1760, $29; "A Description of the English Provinces of Carolina," by D. Cree, 1741, $10; "The Olden Time," by D. Craig, half calf, $14; the same, sheep, $7 50; "A Topographical Description of the State of Ohio," by J. Cutler, $10; "A Journal Relating to the Kentucky Volunteers under Gen. Winchester, $85; "The De Bry Collection," being the series of voyages of Theodore De Bry to the West Indies, from 1590 to 1634, printed in Latin, folio, half morocco, twelve volumes, $54 per volume; "Descriptive Geography and History of the Coast of South America," by M. Denys, (French,) printed in 1562, $18; "Diary of the Siege of Detroit in the War with Pontiac," $15; "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from 1763 to 1783," $10 50; "Letters Written during a Tour through the Northern and Eastern parts of America," by John Drayton, $14 50; "A View of South Carolina," by the same, $16; "A Narrative of Robert Eastman During His Captivity Among the Indians, 1758," $18; "The Causes which Led to Philip's War of 1675-6," by J. Easton, $26; Elliott's Indian Bible, second edition, 1680, $35; five tracts, written by John Elliott, in 1647-49-53-60-71, varying from four to forty-seven pages, $30, $42 50, $36, $75, and $72 50 respectively; L. Evans' "Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical, and Mechanical Essays," printed by Franklin, in 1755, $29; two books by J. Equemelin, "Buccaneers of America," $27 and $16; "Discovery, &c., of Kentucky," $21; Peter Force's "American Archives," &c., $38 25; "Tracts and other Papers," same author, $16; "Four Kings of Canada," $30; same, $22; "Fox from the North-west Passage," by L. Fox, 1635, $50; B. Franklin's "Narrative of Massacre of Indians in Lancaster County, in 1764," $25; "Principal Voyages, &c., of the English Nation, over Sea Land, within these 1,500 Years," by R. Hakluyt, 1589, $36; an old Latin book by T. Hariot, 1585, $28; two books on the ancient natural history of Tennessee, by John Harwood, $50 and $88, respectively.

The sale will be continued every afternoon and evening throughout the week.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, held James Fallon for stabbing Michael Hyde in the leg.

Thomas Clarke, of No. 42 Scammel street, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a watch and $10.

Samuel McCormack, of Staten Island, was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the Penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions for interfering with and obstructing an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, while in the execution of his duty in arresting an offender on a warrant issued by Justice Kilbreth on Thursday last.

Victor Damjak, of No. 26 McKibben street, Brooklyn, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Justice Otterbourg on a charge of having defrauded Mrs. Johanna Koch, who resides in the same house with him, by representing himself as the agent for Koehler & Baum, officers of the "International Banking Company," in New-York, and selling her some of its bonds on the pretext that they paid seven per cent. interest in gold and entitled her to draw a prize. Damjak gave $1,000 bail to answer.

On the complaint of Patrick H. Maguire, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Antonio M. Soteldo, Jr., editor of *The Free Lance*, appeared voluntarily before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and gave $1,000 bail for an examination on Friday afternoon on a charge of libeling Maguire, by falsely and maliciously publishing him as a pickpocket and a thief. Hon. Rufus F. Andrews became Soteldo's surety. This is the same charge on which Soteldo has given $5,000 bail before Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy to await the result of a civil suit for damages.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

The Messrs. Leavitt sold a private collection of modern paintings last night at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway. There were some fine works in the collection, but the prices obtained were not large. The two most valuable lots, the "Festival in Palace, Colonna," by Simon De Skirmunt," and "The Council of Ten in Venice," by the same artist, both large figure pieces, were withdrawn for want of competition. Among those which brought the best prices were the following: "Without and Within," by C. Cass, $115; "Drops of Comfort," J. Wilser, Munich, and "Testing the Sword," H. Scheeres Dusseldorf, $25 each; "King Lake," Paul Weber, Munich, $200; a landscape by J. Waterlin, Paris, $100; "The Favorite Servant," by J. Wormes, Paris, $330; "Near Hyde Park, on the Hudson," J. D. Smillie, New-York, $110; "Young Mozart," C. Betti, Rome, $120; "The Concert in the Woods," H. C. Antoine, Paris, $175; "Visit of Queen Elizabeth," H. Shafels, Antwerp, $225; "The Gypsy Camp," (water color,) T. Marshnin, Paris, $150; "The Bridal Present," A. Weiss, Paris, $105; "Near Fontainebleau," J. B. C. Corot, $140; "Good Steel," Otto Von Seitz, Munich, $300; "Tasso and Leonora," Jacovarcy, Rome, $190; "Landscape and Cattle," L. Voltz, Munich, $120; "Festival at Rome," Toeschi, Rome, $90; "The Studio," J. Samson, Paris, $110; "Incredulous," P. Levay, Paris, $95; "The Jovial Trooper," E. Stammel, Dusseldorf, $170; "The Pretty Waitress," C. P. Ream, $245; "The Declining Day," A. Swangauer, Munich, $260; "Going to Parade," Van Der Venne, Munich, $110.

THE KEHOE INQUEST.

An inquest was begun at the Morgue, in Jersey City, last evening, in the case of Mrs. Catharine Kehoe, who was murdered by her husband, as is supposed, last Saturday morning, at their residence, No. 329 Third street. Mrs. Susan Harris testified that Kehoe and his wife were in the habit of quarreling frequently, and on one occasion the prisoner assaulted his wife with a hatchet. On the night of the tragedy witness heard Kehoe declare that he would get rid of his wife that night, and immediately afterward she heard a crash of glass in their apartments, with a sound as of some heavy body falling on the floor. She listened, and heard the body dragged over the floor toward the bedroom. A few moments later Peter Kehoe's little son came out of the room, and said that his mother was dead.

Mrs. Louisa Johnson testified that on the night of the murder she heard Kehoe say to his wife, "I've been wanting to kill you long ago, and I'll make short work of you now."

Some other witnesses were examined before adjournment, but their testimony was not important.

A NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

The first edition of Goulding's New-York City Directory, which has just been published, is one of the most complete and accurate guides of the kind that has yet been offered to the people in this City. It is bound neatly and with strength, and contains 24,128 names more than has been given in any other work of this character in New-York, making the total number of names in the Directory 253,631. The work has been compiled with great care, and shows many improvements upon the ordinary class of city directories published, which must recommend it to the mercantile community. The street directory has been arranged with the greatest accuracy, and there is a classified list of all the various mercantile pursuits and trades in the City. The entire work was printed in thirteen days by Mr. John Polhemus, of Nassau street, and is sold for $5.

THE SECOND ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Thomas Simons, who has very ably filled the position of Assistant United States District Attorney in this district under several District Attorneys, having had charge of and successfully conducted many very important Custom-house and internal revenue cases, has been selected by Attorney General Pierrepont to fill the position of Second Assistant Attorney General, and will leave for Washington on Sunday night to assume his new duties.

VETERANS OF THE ELEVENTH.

A meeting of former officers and ex-members of the Eleventh Regiment was held at No. 138 Chrystie street last night, to form a veteran association, whose object appears to be to make efforts calculated to raise the Eleventh Regiment to the standard of a first-class Militia organization. New uniforms will be provided for the regiment, and the former members and officers will rejoin under a new law as volunteers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The employes of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry will hold their annual pic-nic at Heltingville, Staten Island, on Monday, June 7.

The German Social Science Association held its fiftieth regular meeting at the German Savings Bank building yesterday.

Edward Schiele, of No. 154 Avenue C, while at work at Mathews & Co.'s mineral water factory at Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, was struck by the machinery and severely injured.

Thomas Mahan was locked up yesterday for dangerously wounding William Tierny in an altercation at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street near Second avenue.

Richard Brennan, of No. 37 Essex street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents will be celebrated at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, on Wednesday, June 2.

The May meeting of the Sunday-school Missionary Association of Olivet Chapel will be held at the Chapel, No. 63 Second street, next Sunday morning.

The one hundred-mile walking-match between George B. Coyle, the champion of Wisconsin, and William E. Harding, of this City, will come off at the Rink Friday evening.

A meeting of members of the St. Nicholas Society was held at Delmonico's last evening, for the purpose of forming a social organization after the plan of the Century Club.

The shad fisheries on the Hudson this year are an unprecedented success. At Barrytown yesterday the fishermen took 6,000 in twelve hours, where a few years since 600 would have been deemed a large haul.

On Monday evening Capt. William H. Kipp, of Company D, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was presented by the non-commissioned officers of his command with an elegant dress sword and sword-belt.

A few of the Tammany Aldermen were troubled yesterday by a report that the Dock Department had discharged nineteen watchmen who had been appointed mainly through their influence. It is said that they intend to appeal to the Mayor.

Kate Harrington, aged fourteen, of No. 52 Pitt street, while at work at the factory of A. Sullivan & Sons, manufacturers of enamel paper, No. 211 Centre street, had her right hand severely crushed by the rollers of a press. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District, Ph. Betz, presiding, met at its hall in Duane street, last night, and indorsed the amendments to the constitution recently adopted by the German Republican Central Committee.

A meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association will be held at the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, on Wednesday, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action on the report of the Committee on By-laws, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Howard Mission Anniversary exercises which were held at the New-York Academy of Music on May 13, were repeated by request last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Alansen M. E. Church, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Orange County will take place at Orange Farm, near Goshen, N. Y., on June 11. Members of the State Board of Charities and other distinguished guests will be in attendance. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Elisha Harris, of this City, and others.

In the case of the boy John Wolf, of No. 549 West Twenty-sixth street, who was killed on the 8th of May by the wall of a building in Twenty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, falling on him, the Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict against Michael Barry, who was tearing down the wall, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The reception of the female and male art departments of the Cooper Union will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings. The Commencement will take place in the Great Hall on Saturday evening. The drawings of the art schools will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Friday and Saturday.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Bankers' Convention, which is to convene at Saratoga, was held yesterday to make arrangements for the convention. Sub-committees on transportation, reception, organization, resolutions, &c., were appointed. The object of the proposed convention is to bring together socially the members of the various banking institutions of the country.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association yesterday the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, B. D. S. Southerland; Vice Presidents, P. G. Duffy, Letitia Matthews; Treasurer, Catherine W. White; Recording Secretary, James R. Pettigrew; Corresponding Secretary, M. Louise Clawson; Financial Secretary, Henrietta Woodman; Editor, Abner Holley; Librarian, Matthew J. Elgas.

The annual festival of the Italian schools was celebrated last evening in the Italian school building in Leonard street. The programme began with prayer, followed by a duet and a selection from "Lucia" rendered by a band of music. This was succeeded by a beautiful exhibition of stereopticon views of the scenery and public buildings of France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and New-York, interspersed with comic silhouette views. The evening was brought to a close by the distribution of presents among the scholars.

It is proposed to build a barge capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, to serve as the floating hospital of St. John's Guild. Over 15,000 sick children and mothers were taken out in eighteen excursions given by the Guild last Summer. To build a permanent floating hospital $20,000 is needed, $6,000 of which the Treasurer now has. The Trustees ask for liberal contributions, and contributions may be sent to Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, at No. 52 Varick street, or to William H. Guion, Treasurer, No. 63 Wall street.

BROOKLYN.

The first concert of the season at Prospect Park will take place on Saturday afternoon, May 29, at 4 o'clock. The Twenty-third Regiment Band, L. Conterno, leader, will furnish the music.

The annual parade of the Sunday-schools of Brooklyn will take place in this city to-day providing the weather is fair. It is expected that over 50,000 children will participate in the parade.

Mayor Hunter and Controller Powell opened bids for $750,000 worth of sewer and assessment bonds, and $125,000 worth of permanent water loan bonds at the Controller's Office yesterday afternoon. The lowest bid on the assessment bonds was par, and the highest 103.77; the lowest bid on the water bonds was 102, and the highest 108.53½. The United States Trust Company were the successful bidders.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of ex-Alderman Radell, in Newark, was entered by burglars Monday night, and robbed of $100 worth of goods.

While Miss Martin and her brother were out riding in Plainfield Monday, the horse ran away, throwing the lady out, and inflicting injuries of a very serious character.

Anton Jacobs, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday, having a horse and wagon in his possession which he stole in Rahway, was taken into the Middlesex County Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. He was immediately sentenced to three years in State prison.

The stockholders of the United Railroad Companies held a meeting yesterday at Trenton, and elected the following-named gentlemen as Directors for the ensuing year: John J. Astor, William G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, George G. Stevens, Robert A. Stockton, Ashbel Welsh, and Samuel Welsh. 80,433 votes were cast.

The 109th annual session of the Medical Society of New-Jersey opened last evening in Congress Hall, Atlantic City, Dr. G. H. Lorison, presiding. There were 250 delegates present and also a number of invited guests. The proceedings were mainly of a preliminary character, consisting of a speech of welcome by Dr. Snowden, of Camden, the annual address by Dr. Lorison, and the appointment of a nominating committee.

A number of roughs went to Newark on Monday to witness a boxing match. On their return they were very noisy and belligerent, and when Conductor Johnson demanded their tickets they seemed inclined to fight. In order to hinder him from stopping the train they cut the bell-rope. One of them was thrust from the train, but he leaped aboard again, and the disturbance continued till the train arrived in Jersey City, when several of them were arrested. They were held for further examination by Justice Davis, yesterday morning.

Two or three years ago the New-Jersey Legislature passed a bill divesting the Coroners of Hudson County of all original jurisdiction in cases of sudden and violent death, and providing for the appointment of a County Physician, whose duty it should be to investigate all such cases. This law cuts the Coroners out of a large sum annually, and much ill-feeling has been the result of it. Coroners Reinhardt and Lynch on Monday notified Dr. Stout that they should care for all cases of violent and sudden deaths without his order.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-Jersey met in Burlington, yesterday morning, Bishop Scarsborough, presiding. Nearly every church in the diocese was represented, making the attendance very large. After the opening religious services, Rev. Stevens Parker delivered an eloquent address on church unity. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, from the Committee on Trust Funds, presented a report, with a resolution to divide the funds of the old diocese equally, and made an able argument in favor of the resolution. He was followed by Daniel Dodd.

[Advertisement.]
A Remarkable Story
Is told of a child who, though so severely scalded that the doctors gave her up, was saved by the timely use of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

[Advertisement.]
Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator.—The standard remedy for catarrh and colds in the head. Established seventeen years. For inflammations, fever, or pain, use Pain Paint.

[Advertisement.]
Alaska Cassimeres.—The Knox Summer style of gentlemen's hat is out. Those who want to look upon an unparalled beauty should visit either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets....7:19 | Moon rises..12:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:55 | Gov. Island.12:44 | Hell Gate.....2:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, May 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Franklyn & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sparkle Bartlett, Providence.

Barks Boomerang, (Br.,) Wambach, Liverpool, Miller & Houghton; Robt. Kelly, Kingman, Hiogo and Yokohama, Salter & Livermore; Montevideo, (Fr.,) Metaire, Havre, &c., Boyd & Hincken; Whitehall, (Br.,) Caldwell, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Confluentia, (Ger.,) Kolling, Cape Town, C. G. H., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Douglass, St. John, N. B., Jed. Frye & Co.; A. & E. Baker, Murray, New-Haven; Beta, Ackerly, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship Samuel Watts, (of Thomaston,) Lermond, Lobos Feb. 4, to master. Anchored outside the bar.

Bark Luisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Valencia 49 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar April 16.

Bark Ann, (Aust.,) Percich, Marseilles 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 17.

Brig Christine, (of Montreal,) Thompson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.

Schr. Boston, Kelly, New-Bedford

Schr. Stephen J. Woodbury, Woodbury, New-Bedford.

Schr. Christiana, Gardner, Newport.

Schr Cornelius, Loud, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cienfuegos, May 22.—Arr. bark Lothair, (Br.,) Desmond, from Boston; schr. Victor, from Port au Prince.

Sld. bark Norah, Giles, for New-York; schr. Fannie A. Bailey, Hutchins, for do.

Havana, May 24.—Arr. steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola; schr. Theresa G. Shieldsboro; 25th, steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York, and Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

Sld. steamer Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall.

Sagua, May 24.—Arr. brig Cadet, Leighton, Boston; schr. A. Denike, Jones, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, May 25.—Sld. for United States ports: Silver Cloud, Livingstone, Texas, Castelar, Industria, M. & E. Cann, Republic, Anstruther, San Pietro.

Arr. from the United States on the 24th inst.: Hilding, Carricks, Castle, British King, Eulalia, Figli Accame, Wayfarer, the latter at Plymouth.

Arr. on the 25th inst., Prof. Morse, Guerriera, Rjukan, Charlotte, Geddie, Barrowdale, Thirlmere, Zelica, R. B. Fuller.

Also arr., Renom, Innisfail, Lawrence.

Havre, May 26.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amerique, Capt. Pouzols, arr. here early this morning from New-York May 15.

Southampton, May 25.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Rheim, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York May 15, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

100,000 FEET
OF
RUBBER HOSE,
in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch. Also a large stock of
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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ART-WORKERS IN SILVER.
We have now a large assortment of BRIDAL, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, and HOUSEHOLD SILVER WARE, all of that high standard of purity (British "sterling") so long manufactured by us, and so favorably known to the public.
Retailed by the Company at their salesrooms.
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ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

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SUITS.
To meet the exigency of the times we are selling our immense stock at the LOWEST possible PRICES. Parties wishing good GOODS and WELL-MADE GARMENTS should give our assortment a careful examination,
COMPARE
material, workmanship and prices.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts.

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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
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AT POPULAR PRICES.
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CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.,
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PRICES REASONABLE; TERMS EASY.

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OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &C.
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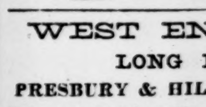
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